THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Wholesale Assassination—The Palacios Massacre—Atrocity of the Spaniards.

Full details of the Palacios massacre have been received, from which it appears that the atrocity of the Spaniards has not been in the least exaggerated. A correspondent writes from Havana on the 18th inst:—

I am sure that you are wearied with the subject of confiscations, as also the different propositions with reference to the disposition of the Aldamas mansion. The journals here are daily filled with these themes. There is a matter, however, of some interest, and which has been much spoken of during the last week. The facts were not fully credited until it was known that Palacios was to be sent off to Spain by the Captain-General. The facts in the affair are briefly these:—On the 29th of June last, two respectable physicians of Santiago de Cuba, named Jose Antonio Perez and Rafael Espinar, a lawyer, Gonzalo de Villar, and several planters—to wit, A. Villasano, J. A. Dollazo, B. Collazo, and Senor Ascensio—were thrown into prison, on suspicion of being members of the revolutionary committee of that city. Here they remained some fifteen days. The Attorney-General of the government announced to the Governor that there were no proofs to support the accusations, and, in a few days, all but two of the prisoners were released. Not long after this, these same parties were again put in prison by the Governor, because he maintained that the order of the Captain-General gave full power to imprison upon mere suspicion. The prisoners began now to fear seriously for their lives, especially when it was announced to them that they would be sent up to Bayamo, there to await the orders of Valmaseda. It is stated that their friends interceded with the Consuls of the United States, of England, of France, and of the North German Confederation, who approached the Governor upon the subject, and begged that the prisoners might be tried there, or, if sent to Bayamo, that a good responsible officer should be sent along with them. The latter suggestion was agreed to, and in due time the men arrived at Bayamo. Valmaseda ordered them off in a few days to Jiguani, and sent along as an escort 200 men, under the command of his Adjutant, Lieut. Colonel Palacios. A few of the prisoners' friends accompanied the party, because they feared some treacherous movement. Sure enough, when they arrived at a point in the road called Santa Rita there were heard three hisses, and immediately the prisoners and the friends accompanying them, numbering nineteen in all, were shot down and murdered in cold blood. Valmaseda pretended to be angry at the conduct of Palacios, but, perhaps, this was in order to conceal his own agency in the matter. At any rate General De Rodas, upon learning the facts, was exceedingly indignant, ordered Palacios immediately to Havana, and on the 15th the latter sailed for the Peninsula, there to be tried for this infamous crime.

The Governor-General claims that his orders have been grossly violated in this instance, and there is no doubt but that he would have ordered the trial of Palacios here, and most probably would have had him shot had his own position been more secure. Unfortunately his Excellency is in constant dread of the volunteers, and, if rumor be true, is greatly disgusted at the state of matters.

Another Account.

Probably the most unnatural crime committed by the authorities of Spain, in Cuba, since the revolt at Yara, is that represented in the following. There is assurance that had it not been for the action taken by the four consular representatives of England, France, the German Confederation, and the United States, very little of this would have been made public, at least at an early date. The petition of the eight prominent citizens of Santiago de Cuba, which is appended, was placed on file in each of the four-named Consulates.

It appears that as early as the 29th of June Don Francisco Casanova, a Spaniard, and citizen of San of Santiago de Cuba, went before the Spanish authorities there, and made affidavit that those gentlemen whose names were signed to the petition were disloyal to the Spanish Government. Upon this affidavit the Fiscal, Col. Marcanaz, ordered their arrest. They were imprisoned, remaining in close confinement for 15 days, when they were then examined, in the absence of Marcanaz, by a new Fiscal, who reported to the Governor that there was nothing against the men, and recommended that they be discharged. This was done, they giving bail not to take action against the Government. Six days afterwards they were all again arrested and imprisoned. The circular of General de Rodas, dated July 8 reached Santiago de Cuba on the 17th of July. Two days after the Governor announced that he should send his prisoners to Manzanillo for trial, but his friends learned that he meant really to send them to Bayamo, then Valmaseda's headquarters.

They were then escorted from Manzanillo to Bayamo by Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Salizar, an officer asked for by the prisoners themselves. They arrived safely at Manzanillo. Thence Salizar, with eight men, escorted them safely to Bayamo, which once reached, they all felt greatly relieved, for they were impressed with the belief that they would be assassinated on the highway between the two places. After remaining one day only at Bayamo, Valmaseda ordered them to Jiguani for trial. They started from Bayamo with far more apprehension for their lives than they had before leaving Santiago de Cuba, for their worst fears were well grounded, the commander of the escort detailed to them being none other than Lieutenant-Colonel Palacols, whose mistress is the daughter of the same Francisco Casanova who made affidavit against them. They made known their fears to several friends at Bayamo, who offered to join them on their journey. They started, but before reaching Santa Rita the soldiers fell upon them and shot them—not only the prisoners, but their friends, among whom were Don Manuel Fresneda, Don E. Alvarez, Don Jose Benitez, Dr. Perez and servant, and seven others, whose names were not learned. The whole number assassinated was twenty. Colonel Palacios returned to Bayamo, and reported the old story that the prisoners revolted on the road, and he had to kill them in defense. The soldiers searched their bodies and found $1500 in money and a number of valuable watches, which, with their baggage, became the booty of the assassins.

Official Report from the Patriot Generals.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DEPARTMENT OF WAR, July 19, 1869.—The Commander-in-Chief of the army makes the following report to this department:—

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PIJABO, July 9, 1869.—On the 7th inst. I directed General Castillo to reconnoitre the position held by the enemy on the line of the railroad. When the report of the operations was received, I determined to attack him in his stronghold between Savana Nueva and Camaguey. I left Penon day before yesterday at the head of 300 men, in advance of the main command. We arrived in front of the position held by the enemy at 2 A. M. yesterday.

I directed Lieutenants Sanguile and Batista to advance with a few men and learn whether the enemy had made any different disposition of his troops than that held by him day before yesterday. They returned reporting no change. I then ordered Generals Castillo, Silva, and Cantu to open the attack on the enemy's front. A general assault of the place followed. We took the plaza and intrenchments by storm and at the point of the bayonet. The Spaniards fled to the houses, and for some time kept up a sharp fire from the windows and roofs. I then determined to dislodge them. I ordered Colonel Mendoza to surround them with his cavalry, and Colonel Caonao to protect them. After an hour's fighting we drove them from their retreats, when they immediately became demoralized and retreated precipitately. We captured one colonel, one lieutenant, one standard-bearer, two sergeants, a corporal, and seventy-two soldiers, with horses, arms, and equipments.

Generals Angel, Castillo, and Nazario Castillo, Majors Sanguile, and Batista, Lieutenants Zayas and Jose I. Castellanos, most nobly behaved themselves in this action. We lost in killed, Lieutenant Jose Agramonte, brother of our Minister of the Interior, and Lieutenant Leandro Lopez, also seven soldiers. We had but a few wounded in the action. I have tried the prisoners, and found Lieutenant Eduardo Gomez guilty of breaking his parole given last year at Bayamo, and condemned him to be shot. The other prisoners desire to enter our ranks and battle for our cause. We burned the buildings recently occupied by our enemies, as it is not advisable to hold such an isolated position. We also destroyed some cars on the railroad. Liberty and country.

MANUEL QUESADA, General-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MODESTO DIAZ.

DEPARTMENT OF BAYAMO, July 16.—General: I have the honor to inform you that I have established a line of communication by Guisa, in order to circumvent the enemy, who has been trying to cover the roads from Venguita to Cauto. I have had the enemy surrounded fo six days, causing him considerable losses daily Yesterday a column of Spaniards arrived to reinforce him, and I was obliged to discontinue the attack. Towards night I was advised that a force of Spaniards was coming up the Guayabal road towards Nagua. I immediately marched out to intercept them. An action followed, during which the cavalry of the enemy became demoralized, when the soldiers dismounted and began fighting on foot. They sustained our fire during an hour and a half Darkness put an end to the fight. We lost seven killed and sixteen wounded. The enemy's losses are not known. This morning we intended to renew the battle, but at daylight discovered that the Spaniards had retreated from their position to the pass at Rondon. MODESTO DIAZ.

Liberty and country.

The "Perit" Hero.

Colonel Francisco Javier Cisneros, the successful leader of the Perit expedition, is now on his way to this city from Cuba.

The Cuban camp at Beavertown, N. J., is the object of constant watching by Minister Roberts' spies. At present there are seventy-five young Cubans rendezvousing there. They are refugees, and are supported by their wealthier countrymen residing in this city. Having no other occupation, they drill daily, hoping that they may soon have an opportunity to change their practice to a more dangerous and useful field.

They have reinforcements daily since the arrival of Colonel Quesada. The latter remains quietly at the residence of a friend. What plans he is maturing or advancing may not now be told, but he is no idle patriot. The majority of the Cubans here are hopeful that the President and Cabinet will make some decisive move in their case next week at the meeting called for the first or second of the month.

A concert will be given at the Academy of Music about the 20th of September for the benefit of the Cuban soldiers. A number of American ladies of high standing have interested themselves since Col. Quesada's arrival here to undertake to provide some means of relief for the destitute Cuban ladies who have followed the patriot army into the field.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ON THE MOVE.

How They Are Setting Back a Hotel in Boston.

They are moving a large freestone hotel in Boston. The following, from the *Traveller* of that city, will give an idea of how the work is progressing:—

Ponderous bodies move slowly, and Hotel Pelham, which, it was predicted, would reach the end of the journey to-day, will not do so until late to-morrow. Such a moving cannot be done in a hurry, and this the contractors are thoroughly cognizant of. It is, however, done accurately. Not a screw must be turned more than another, for if this rule is not adhered to, the building will deviate from a straight course. The fears that the building would be terribly shaken in its transit prove to be groundless. There has not a crack, however minute, so far as human eye can detect, been made yet, and the architect, Mr. Bradlee, has ascertained from tests that old cracks in partition walls and elsewhere have not widened in the least.

The fastest speed was made yesterday, when several members of the city government were present. At that time, everything being in readiness, two inches were accomplished in four minutes, and this, perhaps, was the only time that the moving of the building could be discerned without the aid of the arrangements there provided for that purpose. The entire distance moved yesterday was about 60 inches—more than any previous day, and more than will be made either to-day or to-morrow. The difficulty in resetting the screws increases as the distance between the building and the bank which braces the screws increases. The screws have been run out in an hour and three-quarters when all worked well, but rearranging them has taken double that time even under the most favorable circumstances. The length of the screws is 21 inches. To-day there will be only 21 inches accomplished.

Last evening the total distance gone over was 96 inches, or 8 feet; this morning 10 more inches were added, and the 11 inches which will be accomplished this afternoon will make a total of 117. The remaining distance, 51 inches, it is hoped will be completed by to-morrow evening.

The iron rollers have worked well and have given but little trouble. There is a rear projection to the building, and the friction of this and the sidewalk on Boylston street, which is attached to the building, and is being moved, is overcome by greased boards, much in the manner that a ship is launched.

The progress of the building, which is 96 feet 7 inches high and weighs 10,000 tons, has been witnessed daily by a large number of people, who manifest much interest in the work. The cost to the city for moving the structure will be $95,000, which is divided into the following items:—Entire cost of removing and placing upon new foundation, $25,000; cost of land which it will occupy, $60,000; loss of rent, $10,000. Total, $95,000.

Political.

—Free trade is breaking out in spots at the West. A league has been formed in Milwaukee which includes many of the leading politicians and business men of the city.

—In one part of Iowa there are so many candidates for office that one of the journals thinks it can afford, by wholesaling the business of announcing them, to publish their cards for a two-cent postage stamp each.

—George William Curtis thinks that although the Democratic party is no longer formidable as a party of principles, yet as an organized conspiracy against the purity of the ballot-box it is still much to be feared.

—There are five liberal Republicans in the Tennessee State Senate, the remainder conservatives. In the House there are seven Stokes radicals and nine liberal Republicans, remainder conservatives.

—One of the Ohio Democratic editors concludes a eulogy on Pendleton with this poetic outburst:—

> We drop "Old Rosey," therefore,
> Without a why or wherefore,
> Or continental care for.

—The Ohio ladies are shaking off dull sloth and getting ready to babble for their rights. A convention is to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday and Thursday, September 15 and 16, for the purpose of organizing a State Woman's Suffrage Association.

THE POPE.

What He Will Allow at the Œcumenical Council.

On this subject the *Memorial Diplomatique* has the following:—The apprehensions which the German press is endeavoring to excite in Europe against the tendencies and the secret object of the future Œcumenical Council, are beginning to lose at the same time all interest and all reality. In the first place, the assertion may be made that the great majority of the bishops in France and elsewhere are by no means favorable to the propagation of doctrines which will have the immediate effect of placing them in direct contradiction with the law of their country; there exist also serious reasons for believing that the Holy See, in the manner in which it is conceiving and preparing the programme of the council, has no intention of departing from the limits of purely religious grounds, on which conflicts with the civil government are more and more rare, if not impossible. As to the question whether France will be represented directly in the council, we believe we are not departing from the truth in saying that nothing is yet decided on that subject.

The Pope is said to have remarked, in an audience which he gave the other day to an eminent foreigner, that he was firmly convinced the world would be regenerated by the coming Council. He declared that the bishops would have full liberty of discussion, and said that he hoped they would not abuse this privilege by consuming time in idle disputes. It would be better, his Holiness added, that all discussions should be unanimous, but in cases of differences of opinion, the question would be decided by the majority, except when the majority happened to be insignificant. The Pope, however, indulges the hope that no divisions will arise, believing that the Holy Spirit will inspire the Council and lead all its members to act in harmony. He said that the Council would be called upon to adopt the Syllabus, some alteration being made in the paragraph concerning the relations of the Church with the State. On different but trustworthy authority it is stated that the Council will proclaim two dogmas:—First. The infallibility (personal and independent of all councils) of the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*. Second. The assumption in spirit and body of the Virgin Mary. Protestant and schismatic bishops will, it is certain, be allowed no voice in the Council.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Was the Cracow Nun Tortured or Not?

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—

"We have had so few good horrors lately that we hope we are not going to be disappointed about the nun at Cracow. The *Univers* of the 5th instant says that the Carmelite sisters of Cracow have been made the victims of an abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Protestants, and Freethinkers, with the complicity, if not under the direct inspiration, of the Austrian Ministry. The unfortunate nun, the *Univers* states, belongs to an honorable family and had received an excellent education. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Convent of the Visitation. After several trials, however, she was thought to be mistaken as to her vocation. Her piety was fervent, and in many respects she showed great merit; but she was so excessively scrupulous that the sisters feared she would lose her senses. At a later date she offered herself to the Carmelites, and was received into their convent. Her scrupulosity, however, here became worse, and ended in madness. The good Carmelite sisters thought she would fare better in their hands than with a mad doctor, and accordingly kept her in their convent. It was a heavy cross to them, but Carmelites only live to carry the cross. There is no foundation for the statement that they ill-treated her. The 'filthy hole' she occupied was in fact a clean and well-aired room. A close examination of the poor nun's body has disclosed no traces of the tortures she is said to have suffered for twenty-one years. Altogether, the *Univers* thinks she has been very comfortable, and if this really is the case, our penny-a-liners ought to do some kind of penance, otherwise they deserve to have their eyes scratched out by the good Carmelite sisters of Cracow. Still, the *Univers* is the *Univers*, and does not command our implicit faith."

DUELLING.

Two Engagements Near Chicago.

A young husband of this city, whose wife had been basely slandered by a former rejected suitor for her hand, administered to the libeller a severe whipping recently, and was afterwards challenged to fight a duel with pistols by the party castigated. Seconds were chosen, the Benedict taking a friend and rather noted duellist named Trisch, a Hungarian, along with him. A spot had been selected for the affair on the Indiana State line, and on Wednesday last (the 18th) the parties were promptly on the ground at one o'clock. The distance was measured, and the principals to what was evidently about to prove a very bloody affair were placed in position. At the drop of a handkerchief the duellists fired, and the libeller was wounded in the left arm, but not seriously, while the husband escaped injury. Both were anxious to exchange shots again, but were prevailed upon to desist by the seconds. Meantime a quarrel sprang up between Trisch and the libeller, and an agreement was made to settle it with swords. This second duel showed the principals to be excellent swordsmen, but the Hungarian was the master, and literally pinned his antagonist to a tree, the foil passing through the right shoulder, and inflicting a severe though not a dangerous wound. While in this position, the slanderer of the good name of a virtuous woman was compelled to retract his vile sayings. The Hungarian was slightly wounded in the left breast. The parties returned to the city and had their wounds dressed. The affair was kept very quiet, and but few knew of the duel previous to its occurrence. It is fortunate that these affairs of honor did not terminate fatally. The names of the slandered and slanderer are not given, for the reason that it would cause scandal and do an injury to parties undeserving of it.—*Chicago Post.*

Nearly Suffocated.

Mr. John Aungerbront was recently cleaning a forty-foot well on the farm of Mr. Detwiler, near Rocky Spring, in this county, when he was so much inconvenienced with carbonic acid gas that he gave notice to the persons at the head of the well of his perilous situation. Mr. Detwiler at once descended to his assistance, and sent the almost suffocated form of Mr. Aungerbront to the surface. The bucket was then returned for Mr. Detwiler, who felt the effects of the gas, but readily attached himself to the chain and bucket. When over half way up the chain broke and Mr. Detwiler slid on the pump stock to the bottom of the well, with slight injury. Still sensible of his dangerous situation, notwithstanding the increasing effects of the poisonous atmosphere he stepped into the bucket, and when within ten feet of the surface the chain again broke, Mr. Detwiler landing at the bottom of the well in the manner first named. He now experienced singular sensations—a desire for sleep, with a certain knowledge that it was not the proper place for a "nap." Mastering these feelings as far as possible in his unfortunate position, he managed to get into the bucket once more, and was this time brought to the surface in safety. Mr. Aungerbront was so far gone from the inhalation of the poisonous air, that Dr. S. M. Huber worked with him an hour and a half before consciousness was restored. He is now, however, doing well. Mr. Detwiler is suffering more with the bruises of his arms, consequent upon his unpleasant ride on the pump stock, than anything else.—*Chambersburg (Pa.) Public Opinion.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressmen in the West—The Utes and Apaches Leaving Their Reservations—Fears of the Settlers—Affairs in the Mining Districts—McCoole's Troubles Increase — Political Movements.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee and Carl Schurz Expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee passed Eldo to-day, and will reach here to-morrow night. The Germans have made grand preparations for the reception of Carl Schurz. A committee appointed for the purpose will meet him at Sacramento to-morrow and accompany him to this city, where the Germans will turn out *en masse* in a torch-light procession on his arrival.

Notice to Mariners.

The captain of the ship Akbar, from Hong Kong, reports the discovery of a cluster of rocks not marked on his chart on the direct route from San Francisco to Hong Kong. The weather was thick at the time, and no observation could be taken, but the dead reckoning made the location in lat. 31·50 north, long. 139·25 east, bearing N. N. W., half W., from Smith's Island distant 42 miles.

The Cattle Disease.

General Stoneman has issued orders that no more beef be furnished to the garrison at Wilmington, California, because of disease among the cattle.

Burning of Pacific Railroad Snow-Sheds.

One hundred miles of snow-sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Cisco and the summit, were destroyed by fire last night. Most of the iron of the track is reported as badly burned, a large number of ties were burned, and the Eastern and Western trains are delayed. A large force of workmen are engaged in clearing away the track and repairing the road, which will be ready for the regular trains to-morrow morning. The passengers and mails and baggage were transported across the break in wagons this afternoon.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat nominal, especially for shipping grades. Legal-tenders, 75½.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indians Leaving their Reservations—Uneasiness Amongst the Settlers—Fine Crops in New Mexico.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DENVER, Aug. 26.—A special from Cimarron reports that considerable uneasiness is felt owing to the absence of a large number of Utes and Apaches from their reservations. It is reported that they are visiting other tribes, now friendly, urging resistance to the Government.

Recent heavy rains in Northern New Mexico insure fine crops, especially of oats and wheat.

Mining in the northern mines proves a failure, owing to the insufficiency of water. Many miners are leaving for Arizona and Colorado.

The Storms—Arrival of Distinguished Persons at Omaha—Discovery of Coal.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Aug. 26.—The thunder storm here on Tuesday last was the most violent of the season. A heavy rain flooded the streets and swept away bridges.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Senator Morgan and family, and G. H. Julian arrived from California yesterday. General Walbridge and the special Pacific Railroad Commissioners started West yesterday. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway are now running trains in twenty hours from Chicago to Omaha, in close connection with the Union Pacific.

J. R. Nichols, formerly from Nichols & Munn, Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha.

A vein of cannel coal four feet thick has just been discovered on the Missouri river, near Platte's Mouth, twenty miles below this city.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Meeting of Miners at Hyde Park—No Conclusion Arrived At—Dissatisfaction Among the Operatives—Resumption Predicted.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 26.—The meeting of the miners yesterday at Hyde Park was another scene of confusion. This meeting was looked upon as the concluding one. They were going to make a final decision, whether to accept Mr. Storrs' proposition or fall back upon the original demand for a basis, and, as has been the case with all their previous meetings, they did not arrive at any decisive conclusion, and did not even wait for a regular or orderly adjournment. Both opponents and advocates of resumption were equally dissatisfied. The *Republican*, in an editorial this morning, says:—"The thousands of deeply interested traders may deem the result of the Hyde Park meeting yesterday as trifling and unsatisfactory; but we can assure them that the men are going to work now, and the most strenuous advocates of continuing suspension acknowledge that the jig is up now, and the men will begin work in a few days; and as the men who go in first will have the choice of chambers, there will be little delay after the first blow has been struck. The hope of receiving any money from Schuylkill or the General Council has been abandoned by everybody except the committee who expect to have the handling of it."

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Fire Yesterday—Losses and Insurances—Political Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The fire on Fell's Point, yesterday, burned from half-past 11 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, before it was fully extinguished. The buildings being mostly small, about thirty of them altogether, were not costly, and were mostly occupied by the poorer classes and mechanics. The total loss is now estimated at about one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars; something over half insured, mostly in Baltimore companies, and some in Northern agencies.

The Republican Convention last night was harmonious, with a strong desire expressed in speeches and resolutions to harmonize all factions. The regular administration men swept everything, electing all their men. It is now believed the Bond wing will make no more opposition.

FROM THE WEST.

McCoole's Domestic Troubles—Trial of an Abortionist—Sun-Strokes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Mike McCoole shot at Tom Kehoe, his former partner, last evening, near Johnny's Camp. The cause of the trouble was the bar-keeper's intimacy with McCoole's wife.

There is much speculative gossip in the community concerning the case of Dr. S. B. Hautz, who will be tried to-day for producing a case of abortion. Henry Fuller and Mrs. Hattie Wills, parents of the child, will be tried as accessories.

Edward L. Hammond committed suicide with a razor at a police station yesterday.

Several deaths from sun-stroke are reported.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 26—A. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83⅞; of 1865, old, 83; of 1867 83⅛; U. S. 10·40s, 76; Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois, 94¾; opening quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13⅝d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 26—A. M.—The weather continues fair and is favorable for the crops. Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS Aug. 26—A. M.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 73f. 37c.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 26—P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 84; 1865, old, 83⅛; 1867, 82¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—P. M.—Breadstuffs dull.

THE BOAT RACE.

The Training of the Crews—The Harvards Have Not "Gone Back" on the American Style.

The New York *Tribune* prints this morning the following special despatch:—

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25.—I saw the Harvard crew last night for the first time after a fortnight's absence, and was delighted to observe a marked improvement in their style and pace. Both crews made to-day the last row over the whole course which they will take before the race. A difference of 13 seconds is reported in favor of Oxford, but it is not trustworthy, Oxford having taken a back start in order to get up a good headway. Both crews exhibit great power. The style of Oxford is unquestionably the better of the two, their crew is the heavier, and their pace extraordinary. Harvard, however, is in superb condition and perfectly confident. The rowing of the Americans is far from faultless, but their boat goes along well and their prospects are decidedly promising. It is not at all unlikely that the race will be a very close one. The Harvard men have determined to use the new boat built for them by Elliott, which carries them better and makes greater speed than any other they have tried. No trouble of any kind is feared, but every precaution has been taken against foul play, and a strong guard is kept constantly over the boats.

The Harvard crew have spent the last two nights at Sturgis' house. They wish me to contradict the English statement that they have adopted the English style. All the crew say that they pull the same stroke as last year; but, for all that, they show an immense change for the better.

There seems to have been a little trouble about the referee, and Oxford wanted to change, but Harvard, I am glad to say, very properly sticks to Mr. Thomas Hughes. In consequence of this, Mr. Chitty refuses to act as umpire, not being willing to serve under Hughes, and the probability is that there will be no umpires at all, but Hughes will be selected as sole referee. This is the best arrangement, by all odds, that could be made.

Everything has been done to secure a clear course and a fair race, and I apprehend no interference by outsiders, and no obstruction of the river by steamboats and barges, as has often been the case heretofore. Neither crew has done much work to-day, and to-morrow they will do none at all. The headquarters of the Harvard men have been crowded with visitors, among whom yesterday were Charles Reade, Minister Motley, Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, T. H. Dudley, United States Consul at Liverpool, and others, all of whom will return for the race.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	204⅜	West. Union Tele.	37
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	84¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	83
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.	79½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅝	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	104	Adams Express	56⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	18½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅝	United State	64½
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	53½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88⅝	Gold	133⅜
Pacific Mail Steam.	80	Market steady.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, August 26, 1869.

Under the influence of a free demand for money from the South and West the banks continue to hold their resources within easy reach, and discount only in cases where the demand for call loans is not sufficient to absorb their balances. But even in these cases they discriminate closely between long and short paper, the former being generally shunned at bank counters. This course falls rather heavily on our merchants and manufacturers, as the rates current for discounts on the street leave a very uncertain margin for profit, and tend to make them cautious in embarking in ventures where there is any degree of risk.

We notice no change in the rates of call loans, but discounts, as usual, rule irregularly.

Gold opened this morning strong, with sales at 134, but there was a speedy reaction which ended in a decline of the premium before noon to 133⅜.

There is very little speculative demand for Government bonds to-day, but there is a general advance in prices, averaging ⅛ per cent.

There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the Stock market, but the volume of business is light. State loans were neglected. City 6s were steady at 97 for the old and 101⅛ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan was taken at 97.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but advanced ⅛, closing at 48 3-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57⅛@57⅜. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½. 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42⅛ for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 57½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation, which sold at 36½. 60 was offered for Morris preferred, and 10 for Susquehanna.

In Coal, Bank and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 62 for West Philadelphia, and 11¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 Pa 6s, 1 se.	105⅝	100 sh Read R.	.s30. 48⅛
$1100 City 6s, New.	101⅛	100 do.	.s60wn. 48⅛
$400 do.	101⅛	200 do.	.18.s30. 48⅛
$300 C & A 6s, '70..	97	21 do.	48⅛
$1000 N Penna 6s..	87¾	100 do.	.c 48⅛
$1000 Leh V new bs. reg..	95¼	200 do	.s.b10.48 3-16
$2000 Elmira R 6s.	95 60	100 do.	.s60wn. 48⅛
$12500 5-20s, Jp.cp.	120⅝	100 do.	.b10.48 3-16
$1500 Cam & Bur R. bds.	.18.. 85	20 sh Leh Val R.	56⅛
$3000 Leh Gold 1.is.	97	17 do.	.b5wn. 56⅛
3 sh W Phila R..	62	50 sh Penna.	.2d. 57⅛
10 sh Union Bank	85wn.. 58	100 do.	57⅛
		16 do.	.18. 57⅛
		50 sh Leh N Stk.	36⅛

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133⅞	11·00 A. M.	133⅛
10·28 "	133⅝	11·30 "	133⅛
10·37 "	133⅜	12·03 "	133⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do., 1864, 122@122⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do., July, 1865, 120⅞@121; do. 1867, 121@121⅛; do., 1868, 120⅝@121; 10-40s, 114⅞@115⅛; Currency 6s, 110@110⅜. Gold, 133½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123½; do. 1862, 123@123⅛; do. 1864, 122@122⅜; do. 1865, 122@122½; do. 1865, new, 120⅞@121; do. 1867, new do. 121⅛@121⅜; do. 1868, 120⅜@121; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114⅞@115; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110@110½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 133½@133⅝; Silver, 128@130.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market, although still abundantly supplied owing to the general preference on the part of capitalists to employ their funds on call, was a shade more active towards the close of banking hours this afternoon. Up to this time the rate even on miscellaneous collaterals had rarely exceeded seven per cent., but under the better demand for money arising out of the 'bullish' tone in operations on the Stock Exchange, the stock houses were larger borrowers than for some time time past, and seven per cent. was more freely paid. It should be stated in this connection that the Treasury disbursed the money in payment for $83,730 worth of the bonds accepted at the Government purchase to-day. The balance, amounting to over a million and a half of dollars, will come upon the street to-morrow, when also part payment will probably be made for the $1,000,000 of bonds then to be retired for the sinking Fund. Payment of the bonds purchased to-day will be made two-thirds in legal-tender notes and one-third in national bank notes. The Assistant Treasurer, General Butterfield, is very desirous of accommodating the merchants and the community generally. We have had occasion already to approve of the reforms instituted in the Treasury building. Another with reference to the payment of Government interest, one much needed, has just been made. General Butterfield has arranged that the registered coupons due September 1 shall be paid in the room facing on Pine street, instead of in the Rotunda, and that seats shall be provided for those in waiting. To-day authority was granted for the further transfer of gold on San Francisco account, the amount being one million dollars. The sales of bills to procure gold for this transfer were reflected in the weaker character of sterling exchange, a few prime bills selling out of second hands as low as 109½ for sixty days and 109⅞ for sight, although the nominal quotations were from 109⅝@109¾ for the former and 109⅞@110⅛ for the latter class of bills. The increasing exports each week and the very doubtful amount of our indebtedness to Europe on last year's business, as shown by the statistics in the Bureau at Washington, leave the market without strength. The failure of a produce firm was reported to-day, but no statement was given of their liabilities.

"Government bonds were strong in response to the further purchase by the Government, the offerings at the Sub-Treasury amounting to less than four millions. Their firmness was maintained late in the day despite the sharp decline in Europe, and the market seems to repeat its customary practice of holding its own in the face of a foreign decline, however much it may advance when quotations abroad improve. Of course, the higher price of gold had a great deal to do with sustaining prices, but the general undertone of Governments is strong on account of the present programme of Treasury purchases and an expected continuation thereof next month.

"There was an excited market for gold, the struggle between the 'bulls' and the 'bears' waxing very warm. The latter have put out another heavy line of sales, as revealed in the clearances and balances to-day at the Gold Bank; but the pressure of such sales, like the superincumbent weight on an arch, seems to strengthen the 'bull' position, the price rising through them to 133⅝. In the afternoon there was a reaction to 133¼, but on the news of the gold transfers through the Sub-Treasury, and of lower quotations for our securities in Europe, there was another advance to 133⅝."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.—The Flour market is quiet, and only 500 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@6 for extras; $6·75@7·75 for old stock and recently grown Northwestern extra family; $6·75@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7@7·75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is firm at $6·50 per barrel.

The Wheat market is without spirit, and prices are barely sustained. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $1·15; 1000 bushels Western do. at $1·50@1·55; 2000 bushels Western amber at $1·55; and white at $1·65@1·70. Rye is dull at $1·16@1·18 per bushel for old and new Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is without improvement. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·18@1·20, and 2500 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·15. Oats are in limited request, and the offerings are fair. Sales of new at 55@57 cents; and old at 67 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $36 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at $8@9; Timothy sells in a small way at $4·25. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and sells to the crushers at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is firm at $1·25@1·27 for wood and iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—Cleared, ship Frank N. Thayer, for Liverpool. Sailed—Ships Radiant, for New York, and Esmeralda, for Liverpool.

The barque Adeline Ellwood has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26.—Passed in for Baltimore, barque W. G. Putnam, 60 days from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, August 26.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....77 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Progress, Simons, London, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nic

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ASIAN SPECULATIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is an old story that commerce is a civilizer; yet in spite of our confidence that the world grows blunderingly better, we are compelled to repeat for the hundredth time that not barbarism alone, but our vaunted civilization, is an aggressor. "The mission of our conquerors," signed an aged Fakir, "is to ruin and defame us." Nena Sahib said that the palm of barbarity did not belong to the dusky East Indians, but to the white and civilized English; and too well we remember how, after stirring up a Tartarus of blue fire among their Oriental brethren, the British authorities forced themselves to fight hell with the devil's favorite weapons. What our own special savages have to say of civilized meanness is in a measure inspired by fire-water and provoked by swindling; but we have now to do with the East and not with the West. Why is it that the Chinaman says in his pigeon-English, "Englishman is a great shop-keeper, and squeezes us," if not because some breath of Indian fame has been wafted over to "far Cathay," and some aggressive Englishmen along with it? Russia has been taming her Kirghiz hordes with fire and sword, and her reward is in silk, deserts, and robbers; but the brute blind power of the Cossack keeps on in its terrible destiny of torturing things into shape. Frenchmen and Americans have a better reputation over in the East. The former, according to the Chinese, are good soldiers, and the latter do everything in good style—thanks partly to Minister Burlingame's practical observance of a few of the ordinary maxims of Confucian philosophy, and of Christian good sense.

Now what are the state and prospects of Asian civilization, and, especially, what is our relation to it? The Russians have had real trouble in Turkistan, even as far as Tashkend, but what with their arms and the railroad they promise to build from the Caspian to the Aral and still beyond, they threaten to make good the prediction of the London *Times*, that the present generation will see not only Samarcand but the whole of the Khanats of Khokan, Bokhara, and Khiva added to the Czardom, and its influence, if not its power, extended over "those obscure regions of Chinese Toorkistan which lie north of the English dependency of Cashmere." Afghanistan remains the Belgium of the East, and the leading English and Russian papers profess, not without a shade of doubt, their content that it shall remain so, and Russian Asia and British India continue friendly rivals in dominion. Holland, with Java, the Moluccas, and other islands; France, with lower Cochin China and her Indian stations; Spain, with her Philippines; Portugal, with Macao and the Island of Goa—all these powers have foothold in Asia, and some of them in very valuable and fertile spots. Is it readily possible, and is it worth while for Americans to step in at the eleventh hour among these Eastern adventurers? Mr. Cesare Moreno, who seems to be qualified by remarkable travel in the East to offer an opinion upon the subject, thinks it is. He advocates the acquisition, not by force but by treaties, of naval stations among the rich islands of spice, coffee, and cane in the Malay Archipelago, and argues that, with a station thereabout, we would not have had to lament certain damages inflicted in eastern waters by the Alabama. American enterprise, he believes, could easily obtain an opening in Siam through favor of a friendly king, and by navigating its great rivers, and making docks and canals, come to prosperous familiarity with a very rich country, and be in a fair way of exploring the yet virgin regions above Siam and Cambodia. Once established in Siam, the New World adventurers could reach the Chinese market with their crops of rice and opium sooner than those old monopolists, the East Indians. Tobacco might be added to our trade as a relief from opium. "Who knows," asks Mr. Moreno, after touching upon the saving of voyage to be effected by the Suez Canal, "that the cutting of a canal through the Malay Peninsula will not also be attempted in order to save the rounding of the Sunda Strait or that of Malacca?" Our expedients to make fair competition with England in China are, first, South-Asian settlements for the agricultural produce required by the Chinese; second, the forestalling of the English in the Chinese market. But who could venture to say that in any near time the country which we might pioneer today could compete with an empire which is the wonder of the world? England is anxious that India shall be spanned with railroads, to stimulate and cheapen her cotton-growing. Russia, for the sake of her silk and cotton trade, would abridge the journey between Europe and China in the same way. With these giants at work, what ready chance remains even for those who built the Pacific Railroad? Great possessions we may not have, but, at all events, we may win a comfortable trade. The East India telegraph, in which American capitalists are largely interested, is a good overture to our better acquaintance with the East, and when Americans shall have built Chinese railroads as well, we shall feel that our mission in Asia has begun.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' SPEECH.

From the N. Y. World.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in their State Convention, nominated John Quincy Adams as their candidate for Governor, with such alacrity, unanimity, and enthusiasm as ought to be very pleasant to him and to convince their fellow-Democrats in other States that if Massachusetts can be redeemed from the radicals by any candidate, it can by Mr. Adams. This opinion will be confirmed by a perusal of Mr. Adams' clear and able speech. This speech is manly; free from all party clap-trap; neither servile to Democrats nor sparing to Republicans. Its chief merit is the sincerity and openness with which it deals with great questions; and its manifest honesty cannot fail to have a very persuasive effect on candid Republicans in Massachusetts. Mr. Adams is himself a comparatively recent convert from Republicanism, and we can imagine nothing better calculated than his address to take other Republicans along with him.

This is the first time in many years when the Democrats of Massachusetts have had a reasonable chance of carrying the State. The re-enactment by the last Radical Legislature of a stringent and odious prohibitory liquor law, has caused great discontent and disgust in the Republican ranks. Tens of thousands of Massachusetts Republicans would gladly unite with the Democrats to upset this meddlesome tyranny, if convinced that they could do so in consistency with their past record on questions that have now become obsolete. One chief aim of Mr. Adams is to show them that those questions are really obsolete, and are so regarded by the Democrats; and that past differences concerning them should therefore be no obstacle to a cordial union for the redress of existing grievances and the rectification of present abuses. Just in proportion as Democrats adopt his advice, will Republicans be persuaded by his arguments. The Democrats of Massachusetts *have* adopted his advice by their unanimity in his nomination; for the opinions expressed in his speech were well known to be his before the delegates to the convention were chosen. It may indeed be said, and said with truth, that the whole Democratic party in other States does not yet accept all the positions of Mr. Adams respecting obsolete questions; but it is equally true they are fast coming to his conclusions. It is not to be expected that old Democrats in other States, whose antecedents differ from those of Mr. Adams, will be very forward to proclaim that certain questions are finally decided; but it will be seen, more and more, that those questions *are carefully let alone*, and that the whole stress and emphasis of Democratic controversy is given to financial and other living issues.

On the living questions to which Mr. Adams devotes the greater part of his admirable speech, there is no difference of opinion among Democrats; and as soon as political discussion is confined to these without obstruction from dead issues, the Democratic party will make hosts of converts in every Northern State. The Democrats of Massachusetts have opened their canvass very early, and the novelty of their having a good prospect of success will cause the whole country to watch their movements with deep interest. Their position is almost as singular as was that of their Democratic brethren in Virginia and Tennessee in the late elections; and if they win as signal a triumph, their success will be likely to exert a marked influence on the future politics of the country.

The exhortation to courtesy and candor with which Mr. Adams closes his speech is suitable and timely, considering the asperity into which political controversy is apt to run. The advice suits well with Mr. Adams' inborn dignity of mind; and, happily, all the Democratic leaders now most prominent inculcate the same urbane lesson by example if not by precept. Mr. Pendleton, the rising Democratic statesman of the West, and Governor Hoffman, the rising Democratic statesman of the Middle States, as well as Mr. Adams, the rising Democratic statesman of New England, never descend to vituperation, and are never thought of without personal respect by their most strenuous political opponents.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Thus far in his administration of the Government President Grant has not set forth, in an official form, the policy by which he is governed when acting upon fiscal affairs. This utterance cannot reasonably be expected prior to the meeting of Congress in December next. In his annual message, and in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we may expect to see a clear and full development of the policy of the President; and in the subsequent acts of Congress that policy will be aided, strengthened, and, perhaps, modified.

In the meantime the acts of the administration enable us to form decided views of its policy and intentions. First, the President evidently intends to pay off the "five-twenties" as rapidly as he may in gold. Secondly, in order to be able to make this payment soon, the President is laboring to largely appreciate the credit of the Government; he is struggling to lift its securities to the level of the securities of the wealthiest European States. When this end is measurably attained, the President will be able to negotiate a loan at par, in gold, at 4 or 4½ per cent., with the proceeds of which to pay off twelve or fifteen hundred millions of the public debt; thus, by a mere saving in the rate of interest, lessening our annual payments of interest, in gold, $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. Thirdly, to enable him to build up the Government credit and lessen the interest upon the public debt, the President has sedulously and with success labored to collect the revenues without loss or waste, and with less expense; also to introduce a rigid economy into every branch of the public service. Great savings have been realized in the military and Treasury branches; creditable savings in the State and Interior Departments have been effected, and considerable savings are hoped for from the Navy and Post Office.

So far as the current movements of the Treasury are concerned, until the crops are moved, it is not likely Treasury gold will be sold for currency to be locked up. The entire surplus of currency in the Treasury, on the contrary, will be employed in the purchase of bonds, as heretofore, that money may be abundant and cheap at the time crops are to be paid for and moved by transporters to market. And it may be that further purchases of bonds will be made directly with gold. At a time of the year so critical to producers, the President will not withdraw currency from the channels of trade and commerce; he will not send gold into the market and sell it for currency to lock up in the Treasury vaults. Such a procedure would reduce the value of our currency now, and thus make money scarce and dear, would distress all of the producers of the country, and benefit nobody but usurers and speculators. This error will not be committed. No administartion can desire a money panic, and, as a consequence, low prices for produce, upon the eve of the fall elections.

The policy of the President is, then, as revealed by his acts, to appreciate the values of all Government securities preparatory to the making of an effort to lessen the rates of interest on the public debt—to honestly collect the revenues—to reduce expenditures. This policy, if successful, will enable the administration to place our finances upon a solid foundation, and to reduce the taxes.

Such is the financial policy of the President, as developed by his acts. It is at one simple and efficient. By strengthening our credit we carry our bonds to par in gold; by becoming able to obtain money at 4 or 4½ per cent. we can save 1½ or 2 per cent. per year upon our whole debt. Contests between Government and bondholders are likely to lessen the value of bonds and destroy our hope of reducing the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. per annum. The policy of the President is wisest and best. It is honest, simple, and statesmanlike. It will succeed if adhered to and vigorously maintained.

WHY NOT MAKE THE VACATION LEGAL?

From the N. Y. Sun.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the United States, the capital is deserted by the President and by all the Cabinet ministers. A member of Congress who recently arrived in Washington to settle some business for his constituents, found the Executive mansion and departments not only abandoned by their chiefs, but also by many of the subordinate employes. Of course the heads of bureaux cannot see the necessity of lingering after the members of the Cabinet have fled; and presently the chief clerks will also take up their satchels and umbrellas and make for the cars; and why should the under clerks remain behind unless they lack the means requisite for emigration? Have they not as good a right as their superior officers to the pleasures of a general vacation?

Nobody will object to suitable recreation for all our public servants and employes, from the President down. It is a good thing for them to get away from work at times when they can be spared, and to refresh themselves with the pure air of the country, the seaside, and the mountains. But, as the laws now stand, they ought to arrange their absenteeism so that the work of the public will not be interfered with.

When President Washington left the capital for a prolonged excursion, it seemed best to him that the Vice-President should be there to attend to business in his place. But the plan of prolonged and persistent absence from the seat of government, with an occasional flying visit of a day there, which has now been brought into vogue, is such a novelty that it cannot receive the approbation of the people without a good deal of argument in its favor. At any rate, if it is to become a part of our regular system of government, it ought to be provided for by a law of Congress, duly enacted and approved.

Such a law should prescribe that from the 1st of June to the 1st of September in each year no executive business should be transacted at Washington except by General Spinner, that old hero of public duty, who would remain there to receive and pay out the public money, with a few faithful clerks and watchmen, the relics of other days, to help him. All the rest of our hard-worked officials would then go off to the watering-places or the fishing stations, or to their farms and country-seats; or they could make journeys to California or Europe. How they would be refreshed and strengthened when they returned to their useful toils on the first of September! Of course, Mr. Robeson and Admiral Porter would take the Tallapoosa or some other national pleasure ship during these vacations, and go sailing up and down the coast enjoying the delicious sea-breezes. Parties of their friends could accompany them on these official yachting voyages, and they could land occasionally for clam-bakes. It would be beautiful.

It is hardly necessary to add that as the expenses of living would be much increased during the vacations we have proposed, Congress ought to vote a special allowance of fifty per cent. more than the usual pay to every office-holder at Washington for the three months of June, July, and August.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the great fight between Heenan and Sayres we have had no similar international sensation as that which is now furnished by the approaching contest between Harvard and Oxford Universities. It is not to be denied any longer that the Harvard crew, in their anxiety to get up a match, made great and almost unexampled sacrifices. For a time it seemed as if Harvard could have no chance. It now appears, even from the tone of the English press, that the Harvard men have a fair chance to come off first in the contest. Should the Harvard men win, what then? It will be an immense cause of rejoicing in the United States. It will be a source of gratification to Europe generally. All the world will then see that England is not necessarily queen of the waters. It will increase the prestige of the United States. Europe is already bowing to us. Witness the conduct of Spain. Europe will then bow to us more and more. Such a victory will calm and soothe Senator Sumner, for it will be a Massachusetts victory, and it will be a handsome offset to the Alabama depredations.

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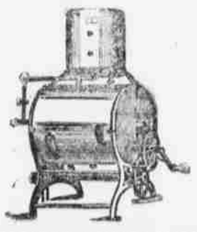

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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphie, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
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BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

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5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

TO RENT.

FACTORY TO RENT.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF

FACTORY,

CORNER TWENTY-THIRD AND SANSOM STS.,

TO LET, 116 by 42.

APPLY TO

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

Or on the premises. 8 24 tf

FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 206 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May 1. Apply on the premises, or by letter, to

WILLIAM H. WEBB,
8 16 1m No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

DESIRABLE CHESNUT STREET STORE to rent, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Apply in the second story of the building. 8 19 thstu 5t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back building, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES,

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
1§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25§

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$320,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500'00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800'00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375'00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500'00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200'00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000'00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000'000
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,051'25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000'00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500'00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000'00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900,00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325'25
Cost, $1,093,604'26.	
Real Estate	36,000'00
Bills receivable for insurance made	222,489'94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178'88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813'0
Cash in bank $116,150'08	
Cash in drawer 416'65	116,566'73
	$1,647,367'80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
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Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
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EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
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REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000'00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,279'28
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28§

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets. $2,93[illegible]
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $30,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	F. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE C[illegible]
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing A. LEAKY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4in. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 § No. 92[illegible] RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 S. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AM

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Baron Von Humboldt will be celebrated in this city on the 14th of September. The arrangements have been entrusted to a committee, consisting of Messrs. William J. Horstman, chairman, C. H. Baumann, Julius Hein, Lorenz Herbert, Emil Herwig, Paul Fagode, J. Kinike, R. Koradi, N. O. Seidensticker, and F. W. Thomas. The committee has been aided by the Academy of Natural Sciences, which has agreed to invite the co-operation of the Philosophical, the Entomological, and the Horticultural Society, and of the Franklin Institute and the College of Physicians. The erection of a Humboldt Monument in Fairmount Park, and the laying of the corner-stone on Monday, September 13, is to be the main feature of the celebration. The requisite application to the Park Commissioners for permission has been made some time ago, but has not yet been acted upon for want of a quorum, which, however, will likely be present at the meeting to be held on Saturday next. More that one hundred literary, musical, benevolent, and other societies, and several military organizations, will parade on Monday, September 13, and proceed to the Fairmount Park, to attend the laying of the corner-stone for the monument. His Honor Mayor Fox and other dignitaries will officiate. An oration will be delivered by Dr. G. Kellner, and the combined German musical societies, under the leadership of Mr. William Hartman, will execute the musical part of the programme. After the ceremonies a festival will be held at Engel & Wolf's Farm. On the next day, the birthday of Humboldt, a celebration will take place at the Musical Fund Hall. Orations will be delivered in English and German, the first by Dr. H. C. Wood (who was selected by the Academy of Natural Sciences as orator), and the second by Dr. Reinhardt Schmidt, of Burlington. About three hundred selected singers and a large orchestra, both under the leadership of Mr. William Hartman, will perform the musical part of the celebration.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Produce Association was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, on South Delaware avenue. A. B. Detwiler, President; Henry Carr, Secretary. A report was presented by the Secretary, by which it was shown that nineteen different firms had been reported since previous meeting who were suspected of doing business without license. An examination of the books of the Assessor proved, however, that sixteen of this number had been regularly assessed, and those who had not been assessed were referred to the Restraining Officer of the District for prosecution. The report also showed that two persons engaged in the provision business, who had been arrested on the charge of conspiring and attempting to defraud S. M. Cooper, a member of the association, of fifty-two barrels of potatoes, had been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. It was also reported that a man named Joseph Burns had been arrested on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretence, and, after a hearing, had been committed to prison.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133⅜.

—Rear-Admiral Poor has left Washington to relieve Admiral Hoff.

—All idea of holding a Cabinet meeting this week has been abandoned.

—The North Pacific Railroad reconnoitring party have returned to Helena.

—Father McMahon, now at Buffalo, studiously avoids all demonstrations.

—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee spent Sunday at Salt Lake

—Secretary Rawlins has not returned to Washington, as erroneously stated.

—Cheatfield & Wood's paper warehouse at Cincinnati has been destroyed by fire.

—The President met with enthusiastic receptions at Manchester and Concord yesterday.

—John Bebb was clubbed to death by a policeman in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, without provocation.

—Policeman Farrell, who clubbed Frederick Law to death, in Bergen City, has been committed for trial.

—Prince Arthur spent yesterday in visiting the English and French vessels in the harbo of Halifax.

—The tobacco case of the United States vs. Kimball, at Buffalo, has been decided in favor of the Government.

—The Secretary of the Interior gives notice that all Indian claims must be settled through the Indian Bureau.

—The Fenian Congress commenced secret sessions at New York yesterday. It is rumored that Savage will resign.

—The Hon. D. McDonald, Judge of the United States District Court, died at his residence in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday.

—The demand for fractional currency is so great that to meet it would necessitate the issuing of $200,000 a day for a year to come.

—Nearly $4,000,000 of 5-20's were offered to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, yesterday, at prices ranging from 119·20 to 119·68.

—A report is current in Nashville that Governor Senter will call upon the old Republican legislature to ratify the fifteenth amendment.

—Two freight cars were thrown off the track of the Erie Railroad, yesterday, through a bridge one hundred feet, into the Delaware river. Nobody was hurt.

—A Government surveying party were attacked by Indians, on Sunday, on the Platte river, near Alkali Station. They saved their lives, but lost their entire outfit.

—A sad drowning case occurred at Atlantic City yesterday morning, Mr. Stout, Miss Rodgers, and Miss Hunter, all of Philadelphia, being the victims. Their bodies were subsequently washed ashore.

—General Canby announced, before the late election in Virginia, to the Walker leaders, that he would impose the iron-clad oath on all members of the Legislature, but, under existing circumstances, will be guided in his future action by the instructions of the Cabinet.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Spanish Bank has donated $45,000 for the support of the volunteers.

—Reports from Havana state that sixteen hundred insurgents, with their families, have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities, and asked pardon and protection.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Letters from the Cuban revolutionary army, via Key West, to friends in this city, contain news up to the 16th. No engagement is reported since the one near Puerto Padre on the 5th (an account of which has been published), in the district commanded by General Jordan. All the available Spanish force is being thrown into this district to reinforce Valmaseda, and an early engagement of importance may be expected between the forces of Jordan and Valmaseda. General Jordan asserts his readiness and desire for the contest, and is confident of success.

It is stated that a defeat of Valmaseda would virtually end the war, as it would be impossible for Spain ever to send troops enough to regain the position which they would lose. General Jordan is placing his men in position for the fight which was almost daily expected.

In General Quesada's command, beside a few skirmishes between small parties, it is reported that there has been no engagement. The Spanish troops occupy fortified positions in the towns, and have suffered so severely from disease and other causes that the commanders are unable to do more than maintain their positions.

—Arrangements are progressing for the match between Brown and Renforth.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* repudiates the idea that Cuba is financially a loss to Spain.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* considers that the American system of life insurance is better than that of England.

—The reconciliation between Ismael Pacha and the Sublime Porte is complete, and the Egyptian question is settled.

—Walter Brown and Kelley, who are in London, confidently assert that the Harvards will win. The Thames watermen are of the same opinion.

—The Pekin Government refuses to ratify the convention concluded by Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy with the United States. A serious discrepancy is said to exist between the Chinese and foreign versions of Mr. Burlingame's credentials, the former appointing him "Envoy of China to Tributary Nations."

GETTYSBURG.

The Arrivals Yesterday—More Excuses Sent In—Non-arrival of General Meade—The Positions at the Cemetery and Culp's Hill Examined.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 25.—The arrivals to-day comprised among others, Generals Fowler and Gates, of the 1st Army Corps; Webb, of the 2d Corps; General Chamberlain, Adjutant-General Locke, and Colonel M. Jackson, of the 5th Corps; General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, and Major Moore, of the 12th Corps. Among others now here, are Major W. C. Armor, Aid-de-Camp to General Geary, and General Hall, 2d Maine Battery, which opened the engagement under General Reynolds, in the first day's battle; and also General Serrell, Colonels Southron, Hartshorne, Irvin, Major N. A. Kelly, Captains J. Watson, Jr., and John R. Paxton, and Colonel William M. Boone, late Adjutant General of the Maryland Brigade. General H. V. Boynton, who commanded a regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, is among the visitors. General Tiedman, late Adjutant-General of General Schurz, regrets that he cannot be present, owing to sickness in his family. General Gregg, who had command of the cavalry on the right, expects to attend before the close of the week. Adjutant-General Townsend says he cannot be present because of business engagements at Washington. General Meade last week wrote a letter that he wants and expects to be here unless prevented by business.

Charles Marshall, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant on the staff of General Robert E. Lee, says:—"I beg leave most respectfully to decline the invitation to attend the proposed meeting." This morning, in accordance with a previous arrangement, a party proceeded to examine a designated post of the battle-field. It consisted of General Slocum, Governor Geary, Generals Greene, Barnum, Selfridge, Kane, Fowler, Shaler, Meredith, Von Amsburg, Dana, and Steinwehr, and Colonels Ricketts, Dudley, Flanders, McFarland, Freauff, and Assmusser, Major Selfridge, and many others, including Doctor C. Horner, Judge Heislet, McConaughy, and Wills, of the Memorial Association. Also, Colonel Bachelder, the historian of the battle; Messrs. Walker and Rothermel, artists; Captain H. C. Deming, the official reporter of the Association, also accompanied the party. The party examined the positions at the cemetery, Culp's Hill, and the immediate neighborhood, embracing the positions held in that locality on the days of the battle by the 11th and 12th Corps, and a part of the 1st and 6th Corps Several disputed positions were settled, i being conceded by one party to the other that a misapprehension had existed. The adjustment of the questions was preceded by narrations of circumstances happening at the points in controversy. In the afternoon a party, consisting of General Slocum, Greene, Kane Barnum and others, visited the vicinity o Round Top. A large part of the field of battle being owned by private citizens, prominent military men and civilians, who examined the ground, to-day had a conference, with a view of purchasing and adding it to the sections now under the control of the Battle-field Memorial Association. It was thought that the Legislatures of States which sent troops to this field should subscribe in part the required amount of money to effect such purchase, and that Congress also be asked to assist. In addition te this, it is also devired that the breastworks and other defenses be preserved from farther destruction, and that those which have been removed shall be restored, as far as possible, to their original condition.

A grand reunion ball and reception, civiland militrry, took place to-night at the Springs Hotel. It was largely attended by the guests and ladies of Gettysburg.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Boy Crushed by Ponderous Rollers.

Yesterday morning at 7·10 o'clock a boy named John Armour was drawn into the ponderous rollers of a machine used for rolling steel in the Adirondack Steel Works, at the foot of Warren street, Jersey City, and instantly killed. When the accident occurred the lad was engaged in oiling the machinery, and necessarily while in motion. He had temporarily removed the guard, a broad fender, for greater facility in oiling, and the spout of his can got caught in the rollers, and foolishly retaining his hold upon it, his hand was caught and he was drawn into the machinery, at the time making 120 revolutions per minute. The poor boy did not have time to cry out, and before the machine could be stopped he had gone through and been dropped out into the pit beneath, a mangled mass of matter, the head being the only part bearing any resemblance to a human being, a portion of the remains still adhering to the rollers. The sudden stopping of the engine drew the attention of all the employes to the spot, and they gathered around in a sorrow-stricken crowd, each one remembering some good trait in the unfortunate lad, and speaking to one another in a subdued voice. The remains were gathered up, and by permission of the Coroner, removed to the residence of the mother of deceased, and will be interred to-day. The proprietors of the works ordered a funeral at their expense.

Last fall another boy was crushed to death by the rollers in the same works, and at the suggestion of the Coroner's jury in that case, the proprietors caused guards to be placed around the rollers, for the prevention of like accidents; but to oil the rollers, which amour was engaged in doing, it was necessary to remove the guards.—*N. Y. World.*

CUBA.

How the Patriot Army is Divided and Commanded.

The following is the general organization of the Army of the Republic of Cuba:—

General-in-Chief, Manuel de Quesada.

First Division—Army of Camaguey.—This is under the command of Major-General Ignacio Agramonte, and is composed of six brigades and three battalions of the line, of 800 men each, and which may be attached, as may be convenient, to either of the brigades.

First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Manuel Boze; Second Brigade, commanded by General Angel Castillo; Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel Cornelio Porro: Fourth Brigade, under the command of Colonel Lepe Recio; Fifth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Valdes Urra; Sixth Brigade, under the command of Colonel Manuel Agramonte—(this is called the Caonao). First Battalion of the line, Colonel Pedro Recio; Second Battalion of the line, Colonel Jose Coca; Third Battalion of the line, Colonel Rafael Bobadilla.

One of the battalions of the 1st Brigade (called the Havana Riflemen) is composed, in its greater part, of young men from Havana. This is commanded by Colonel Medina, and the captain of the first company is a valiant man who accompanied Narciso Lopez—the distinguished patriot, Augustin Santa Rosa.

Second Division—Army of the East.—This is under the command of Major-General Thomas Jordan. Three brigades:—1st Brigade, commanded by General Donato del Marmol; 2d Brigade, commanded by General Luis Marcano; 3d Brigade, commanded by General Julio Peralto.

Third Division—Army of the Villas.—This is under the command of Major-General Federico Cavada, and is composed of three brigades. The first, commanded by General Honorato del Castillo, operates in Espiritu Santo. The second, commanded by General Salome Hernandez, operates in the district of Villa Clara. The third, under the command of General Adolfo Caveda, operates in the district of Cienfuegos.

There is, beside, a battalion of artillery 200 strong under the command of Colonel Beauvillers, and an escort of the General-in-Chief, which is composed of 300 cavalry-men, and is under the command of Colonel Bernabe Varona.

Manifesto by the Cuban Leaders.

In a manifesto to "Our Brethren at Bayamo, Jiguani, and Manzanillo," the Cuban leaders speak as follows:—

These Spaniards are the same as ever; they are all despots; humiliating themselves before the strong, they are insolent to cowards, and asking pardon of the conqueror; they are ferocious in the hour of triumph. * * * * Our war for independence demonstrates this fact. Worthy companions of Lolo Benitez, Manuel Beytor, Francisco Casals, and other spurious sons, the shame of this lovely land, they have committed every kind of excess; have caused to flow torrents of our people's blood; have sacrificed barbarously persons without arms, mostly children, women, and old men; have filled with mourning and desolation every family, and now tell us, "Come and embrace your brothers who have ever been such; those who forget a thousand injuries at the smallest manifestation of affection." Brothers, answer them thus:—"What is there in common between assassins and their victims? Get behind us, executioners! who have not yet sufficiently glutted your thirst for blood, and still seek to wreak upon us your vengeance. We abhor you; we despise your offers, as we contemn everything that comes from you, and we would likewise despise the Bayamans who have affixed their names to this paper, if we did not know that their signatures have been procured by violence and deception And no doubt the Count gives them complete liberty, without exacting the slightest conditions!

The heavy exactions, the vandalism which the Spaniards employ in ruining the country; the humiliations which these mandarins have caused the Cubans to undergo, caused us to take up arms in order that we might conquer rights that had been constantly denied us, and, with them, holy liberty. The savage proclamation of Valmaseda, and the gloomy results which have fellowed it, should have caused to fall from your lips these words:—"We must save the country or perish in the attempt."

The Reported Purchase of the Island.

Washington (Aug. 23) Cor. of the Boston Post.

On inquiry in the proper quarter I learn that the rumor printed in the cable despatches of the Associated Press this morning regarding the purchase of Cuba is untrue. Negotiations have been opened with that object in view, but have not progressed further than mutual explanations. It is therefore not improbable that the despatch is merely premature, but the officers of the Spanish Legation and, in fact, all the prominent members of the diplomatic corps express the opinion that Spain will resort to her proverbial delay in the matter, and finally reject the proposition.

De Rodas.

The New York *Sun's* correspondent writes from Havana on the 18th inst.:—

Just as I am about to close this, I am informed that Colonel Zulueta, of the volunteers, this morning announced that Captain-General De Rodas sent his resignation to Spain by the last mail, predicated upon the refusal to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba, and withdrawing his promise to give De Rodas ten thousand more men. The volunteers are jubilant over the prospect of placing some of their officers at the head of military affairs. You may be prepared to learn, at an early date, one of two things—that either the volunteers will have their way by having a commander of their own selection, or they will pronounce against Spain and act accordingly.

THE INDIANS.

Vincent Colyer's Latest.

The following despatch has been received from Mr. Vincent Colyer, one of the Special Indian Commissioners, now *en route* to Alaska:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—If Governor Mitchell's unwise proclamation declaring the Navajoes outlaws should be enforced, it will probably break up the Agency and School at Fort Defiance, as there are no United States troops nearer than Fort Wingate, forty-five miles distant. The war with the Hulipas-Apaches was commenced by a white man named Muller, who killed "Wambayuba," their chief, in 1866. They were at peace before this. The war with the Apache Mojaves was reopened in 1868 by some teamsters under Chenworth, a freighter, who killed a dozen or more of the head chiefs at Lapuz, where they were invited to sign a treaty of peace. I leave for Sitka by the steamer Newbern on Monday. VINCENT COLYER.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·20	MOON RISES	9·06
SUN SETS	6·42	HIGH WATER	5·59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Havre	New York	Aug. 7
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 13
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York	Aug. 14
Cella	London	New York	Aug. 14
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 14
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 17
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York, via B.	Aug. 17
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 19
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Main	N. York	Bremen	Aug. 26
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 28
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 26
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 26
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 27
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, ller, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. Barque Demetra, Rose, Konigsberg, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Josephine, Linscott, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. J. Barrell, Perry, Washington, D. C., Jones & Co.
Schr F. Spofford, Turner, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Church, Annapolis, Md., J. W. Church.
Schr Pioneer, Brewer, Baltimore, do.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Richmond, do.
Schr Sinaloa, Steele, E. Cambridge, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, do.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Apponaug, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 3 Guertner, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Record, Colfer, 60 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Ship Charles H. Southard, Ross, 44 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John Penrose
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Saw a large ship outside the Capes standing in.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
N. G. barque Theone, Hilmers, 47 days from Liverpool with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.
N. G. barque Express, Daemer, from Boston, in ballast.
Schr Romeo, Miller, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lath to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Wm. H. Rowe, Whittemore, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Dighton, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Mary and Virginia, Price, 6 days from Alexandria, Va., with grain to R. M. Lea & Co
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Edw. King, Kelly, from New York.
Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr M. O. Wells, Reeves, from Providence.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, from Providence.
Schr B. Paige, Haley, from Providence.
Schr Lamartine, Butler, from Providence.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence.
Schr C. Davison, Jeffries, from Salem.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Williams Carnich, from Boston.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Mary Baley, Haley, from Newburyport.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from Newburyport.

Barque Kate Sancton, arrived on Tuesday, from Cardiff, is consigned, vessel & cargo, to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 26.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Howard Huggins, with lumber, for New York.
Wm. H. Lippincott, with lumber, for New York.
Priscilla, with lumber to Henry Crosky.
Gen. J. M. Campbell, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
R. H. Wingert, with coal, for Wilmington.
John H. Annis, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Minnie A. Simons, with coal, for Wilmington.
Sherman D. Seiler, with lumber to Patterson and Lippincott.
Wrightville, with coal for Wilmington.
Ellie, with lumber to Brenner, Trucks & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Robert Boak, Jolly, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst. for Philadelphia.
Ship Onni, Dannevig, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 12th inst.
Steamship Norfolk Platt, hence, at Richmond 24th inst.
Barque Mary Russell Mitford, Berry, hence for Stettin, was seen 19th inst. lat 45 6 long. 44 50.
Barque F. Reck, Denker, hence, at Bremerhaven 19th instant.
Barque Providence, Coalblest, hence, at London 14th instant.
Brig Edith Hall, Snow, at Pensacola 17th inst. from New Orleans, to load for Philadelphia.
Brig Golden Lead, Dow, hence, at Portsmouth 21st inst.
Brig Annie, Larcom, hence, at St. Johns, N. B. 23d inst.
Schr Kivin, Bancroft, hence, at Newburyport 23d inst.
Schrs Lizzie A. Bennett, McDevitt, and R. Bradley, McMonagle, hence, at Georgetown D. C., 24th inst.
Schrs J. S. Weiden, Crowell, for Philadelphia, and Henry Finch, Burritt, for Philadelphia or Alexandria, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schrs Admiral, Steelman; S. Cadwallader, Steelman; Osprey, Crowley; E. H. Atwood, Huggins; Elvie Davis, Weeks; and William Wallace, Scull, hence, at Salem 23d instant.
Schr R. G. Murney, Murney, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.
Schrs Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, and J. Clark, Fowler, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Schr Bella Halliday, Falkenberg, hence, at Norwich 21st instant.
Schr David G. Floyd, Weeden, from Wickford for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 27th inst.
Schrs John D. Meyers, Ellwood; R. A. Edwards, Edwards; Mary R. Hickman, White; and Nellie H. Benedick, Ellis, hence, at Norfolk 23d inst.
Schr Bee, Harley, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 23d inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, sailed from Fall River 23d inst. for Philadelphia
Schr Ruth Halsey, Perry, sailed from Pawtucket 23d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Helen Mar, Nickerson; Lamartine, Salisbury; and Frank Palmer, Latham, hence for Boston; Ceres, Tretethen, do. for Dover, N. B., and J. W. Haig, Brower, do. for Hingham, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 22d inst.
Schrs Fanny Hamner, Brooks; Amos Falkenberg; Fred Tyler, Terrell; Tryphenia Nickerson; Ann Sheppard, Bowditch, all from Providence; J. L. Crocker, Thrasher, from Taunton, and Ariadne, Harding, from New Bedford, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 22d inst.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, hence at Fall River 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The third-class iron Nun Buoy placed to mark Southeast Rock, Narraguagus Harbor, Maine, has been removed, and a second class Can Buoy substituted in its place.

SOUNDINGS ON NEW INLET BAR.—Soundings for August, taken by authority, on New Inlet Bar:—North Channel, 7 feet; Guthrie's Channel, 7½ feet; Rip, 8 feet. These soundings show the state of the Bar at low water.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 8 27⅞

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

1115.—H O P K I N S'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 69c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 28 6m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
No. 1136 FRANKFORD Road.
4 26 6m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 235 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm]

WINES.

THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No 168 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.

For sale in Philadelphia by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
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WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.

By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
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AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
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NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 ftu] No. 35 South THIRD Street.

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ALL THE NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
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Publishers and Booksellers,
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Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY.
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the c[illegible] 22 mw]rp

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A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
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3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street, 1 13wfm]

AMUSEMENTS.

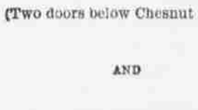
WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 26, LAST NIGHT OF TRODDEN DOWN.
The Charming Actress and Vocalist, and the eminent Comedian,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
(Formerly miss Rosina Shaw).
These distinguished artists will appear in their grand romantic Irish drama of
TRODDEN DOWN;
OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Fergus McCarthy.....Mr. HARRY WATKINS
Blanche Desmond (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF ROSE WATKINS.
THE PROSPER PATRIOT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
Business Agent and Treasurer.....JOSEPH D. MURPHY
THE LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE.
OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, August 30, 1869,
H. B. Farnie's Localized Burlesque,
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
with New Scenery by Charles Hawthorne.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON as SINBAD and THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
The sale of seats commences at the Box Office on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.
John Holme, Box Bookkeeper. 8 26 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSEN, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 19tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.
Purse $300. Three in Five.
W. Carson enters VICTORY to harness.
Wm. McBride enters s. h. MOSCOW to harness.
A. Nugent enters enters b. h. GEORGE, 100-pound wagon.
Entrance, $1. 8 24 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
TUESDAY,  AUGUST 31.
Purse $300. Three in Five to Harness.
J. E. Turner enters b. m. FANNY.
Owners enters BLUE DICK.
Admission One Dollar. 8 24 6t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Not

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY AUGUST 26, 1869.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The young English prince has not gone to the New Dominion one day too soon. The discontent of the people is rapidly increasing, and their loyalty is waning away so rapidly that the presence of half a dozen of Victoria's children may soon be necessary to quell the aspirations of the Kanucks for independence and annexation. The abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty has demonstrated the vital importance of free trade with the United States, and the conviction is rapidly growing that if it can be had on no other terms than incorporation in the Union, those terms should be submitted to. English aid to Canada is necessarily selfish and comparatively useless. Millions of English capital have been expended in the construction of Canadian railways, but the routes have been selected rather with a view to promote the military interests of Great Britain than with a desire to accommodate the people. Their welfare is made subordinate to ulterior designs, and if their affairs can be manipulated in a manner conducive to British interests, the home government cares but little how much they may suffer. The whole New Dominion scheme was founded on the false idea that a powerful confederation could be built up on our Northern frontier as a check to American progress; that eventually a railway route from the Atlantic to the Pacific could be opened to the British possessions, which would become a formidable rival of the continental railways of the United States, and that the bulk of British emigrants, hereafter, would seek new homes in this new elysium. But these plans were completely thwarted by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. It demonstrated that all the aid Great Britain could render was of no practical value if American markets were not freely opened to Canadian products. Instead of attracting emigrants from Europe, the New Dominion has sent hundreds of thousands of her best citizens to the United States; and at a recent annexation meeting held in Quebec, one of the speakers said that 1,250,000 Canadians were now "prosperous, contented and happy" in this country, while those who remained behind were "miserable, and one-half of the year restricted to the bare necessaries of life." John Bull has made nearly as bad a failure in his New Dominion project as Napoleon made in his scheme to establish an empire in Mexico. Animated by the same motive, jealousy of the Republic, they have both been discomfited by the inherent impracticability of their plans, and their folly would be laughable, if it had not caused much misery to the immediate victims of their experiments. In striving to engirdle or crush us they have only depleted their own treasuries and imposed unnecessary sufferings upon the people to the north and southwest of our broad dominions.

The practical question in the New Dominion to-day is quaintly expressed by a writer in the Montreal press to be, "Shall we become a nation of marksmen, and the object—annexation?" And the general disposition to answer this question in the affirmative is only checked by the exaggerations of the burdens of the American debt which are published in the Tory newspapers. A candid examination of the bugbear, however, results in the conviction that the existing debt of the New Dominion is more oppressive to the people, in their present impoverished condition, than their share of our debt would be, if their prosperity was restored by free trade with the United States. Sooner or later this agitation can have but one result. It must lead to annexation. But it is better for all parties that the subject should be thoroughly considered in all its bearings, and if our Government steadily refuses to re-establish the Reciprocity treaty the Canadians will inevitably learn the value of a close affiliation with the American people.

MOSES THE SECOND.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, some time President of the United States, has been both misapprehended and misrepresented. Some stupid or malicious Bohemian, in reporting his recent speeches, represented him as claiming to have set free the slaves of Tennessee, while acting as Military Governor of that State, by authority of President Lincoln; while a still more stupid or still more malicious Bohemian recorded him as claiming to have acted under the authority of the Constitution of the United States. The ardent admiration which Mr. Johnson has always expressed for that instrument, and the extreme devotion with which he guarded its integrity and inviolability for nearly four years, led us to credit the latter statement in the most unqualified manner. Mr. Johnson's profound knowledge of the fundamental law of the land most certainly qualified him for devising some constitutional manner of accomplishing his object, while his professions of sublime devotion to that immortal document should certainly have restrained him from going about the business in an unconstitutional way. With what astonishment, then, do we read an authoritative correction as to the course and motives of the Great Emancipator, recently published in a Tennessee paper! The Moses of Tennessee is made to develop a new and unlooked-for phase of his many-sided character, to reconcile an unflinching devotion to the Constitution with an open defiance of its unmistakable provisions.

But this is not the most astonishing part of the business. Not only does Mr. Johnson explicitly deny that he claimed to act the part of liberator by virtue of the Constitution, the flag, and the thirty-seven stars; but he further declares that he did not claim to act by the authority and direction of Mr. Lincoln, who, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, proclaimed liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof as a war measure, rendered necessary and justifiable only by the exigencies of the conflict at the period when emancipation was proclaimed. All the world knows that Mr. Johnson is the last man in the country to advocate the right of the military to override the civil power. But all the world knows equally well that Mr. Johnson acted for some time as Military Governor of Tennessee—an officer, to quote his own words, "unknown to the Constitution and the laws"—and, furthermore, that, during the dark days of the war, he gave a hearty support to all the war measures adopted by the Government for suppressing the Rebellion. It would be natural, therefore, to suppose that if Mr. Johnson were to deny that he went into the Moses business under warrant of the Constitution, he had done so by virtue of the military despotism of which he was the head and front in Tennessee.

Yet even this assumption is denied by his alleged desire, and he is represented as saying that he freed the slaves of Tennessee, not by authority of Mr. Lincoln, nor under or by authority of the Constitution, but that he did so "by the broad, inherent right which God gave to every man to own and control himself." Or, to use his own words in a speech delivered at Knoxville:—"I myself proclaimed that slavery no longer existed in Tennessee; that every man was free by the inherent principles in him." Now this whole story is utterly incredible, and unworthy of belief without further authentication. Besides being in conflict with the well-known constitutional views of Mr. Johnson, it is in conflict with his well-known modesty, and until we hear more upon the subject we are forced to believe that it is merely a device of some enemy of the ex-President, who seeks to bring him into disrepute. The fact that the alleged authoritative correction sees the light through the columns of the Knoxville *Whig*, which is owned by Parson Brownlow, lends weight to our position. Parson Brownlow's hatred of Andrew Johnson is so intensely bitter, and his character as a politician so unscrupulous, that he would cheerfully lend himself and his newspaper to such a dirty purpose as that of defaming the Great Emancipator of Tennessee, the stout defender of the Constitution, and the champion of the flag with the thirty-seven stars.

THE BURLINGAME EMBASSY.

A series of very remarkable rumors have reached us from China with regard to the rejection by the Pekin Government of the treaty concluded with the United States by Mr. Burlingame's embassy, and with regard to the character of that embassy, which, if the rumors be correct, turns out to be something very different from what was supposed. The rather vague despatch from Hong-Kong informs us that the Pekin Government refuses to ratify the convention concluded by Mr. Burlingame and his embassy with the United States; that the Chinese text of Mr. Burlingame's credentials differs from the foreign version—in the former he is appointed Envoy of China to tributary nations—and, lastly, that J. Ross Browne, the late American Minister to China, in reply to an address of the American and British residents at Shanghai, has denounced Burlingame's policy, and declares that the establishment of foreign relations with China on a basis of equality is impossible at present.

There are a number of suspicious circumstances about all this which indicate that all the craft and duplicity is not on the side of the Chinese authorities. These disconnected and very unsatisfactory reports come to us from Hong-Kong, which is almost exclusively a British settlement, and the headquarters of British influence and intrigue in China. The selection of an American as the chief of the imposing embassy which was sent out with the ostensible purpose of demanding admission for China into the family of civilized nations, gave mortal offense to the English traders, who saw in this action an indication of American supremacy in the councils of the Empire, and the loss of their own influence. Both in China and at home they threw every possible obstacle in the way of Mr. Burlingame, and it was only by his fine tact and the obvious justice of his demands that he was able to overcome them. There is very little doubt that British intrigue has been at work upon the jealousies and fears of the Chinese Government, and that Mr. Burlingame and the work that he has been engaged in have been misrepresented in every conceivable manner. If the treaty is really rejected, therefore, the probabilities are very great that the English are really responsible for it.

As for Mr. J. Ross Browne, it is very likely that but little difficulty was found in getting him to take the position he does. His appointment to the delicate and responsible position of Minister to China was a matter of surprise with every one, and his prompt removal by President Grant was a matter of intense dissatisfaction with himself. Mr. Browne's denunciation of the Burlingame policy, therefore, is not difficult to account for on the grounds of jealousy and disappointment.

At the same time it must be acknowledged that the alleged course of the Chinese Government is fully in accordance with their established reputation for duplicity. They fear the "outside barbarians," who can sweep their country, batter down their walls, and sack their cities with a handful of men, but they are not willing to dismiss their own pride and come down from the lofty height where they have placed themselves, so as to acknowledge the equality of other nations, or to recognize foreign princes, except as the inferiors of the "Brother of the sun and the first cousin of the moon." A singular instance of this has just been shown by the refusal of the Chinese court to receive the English Prince Alfred on terms of equality. Some years ago there was a similar difficulty with the English Minister upon a point of etiquette, and the Chinese Emperor refused to receive him unless he and his suite went through the ceremony of knocking their heads upon the ground a certain prescribed number of times. The capture of Pekin put an end to that sort of nonsense, but it is more than possible that the favorable accounts which have been sent home by Mr. Burlingame and the members of his embassy may have persuaded the Imperial Government that now all their difficulties were at an end; that there was no longer any danger that ships of war would batter down their cities whenever some Englishman or American had a real or fancied grievance to be redressed, and that they were consequently at full liberty to manage affairs in their own fashion without let or hindrance.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Burlingame undertook the embassy with the purest motives, and the treaties which he has concluded are all more advantageous to China than to any one else. If the reports about the rejection of the treaty with the United States and the irregularity in Mr. Burlingame's credentials are true, that gentleman will be placed in a very embarrassing position. We are very much inclined, however, to doubt the whole story until some more positive information is received, and if there is any trouble, there is very little doubt that an investigation of the case will show that British intrigue and jealousy are at the bottom of it.

STEPHENS ON SECESSION.

The ex-Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, A. H. Stephens, continues from time to time to ventilate his theories about State rights, the rightfulness of secession, the justice of the Southern policy in originating the war, and other favorite Southern abstractions. It is scarcely worth while to fight over these old battles. If the bloody contest decided anything, it settled them. Even Stephens is now compelled to admit that the alleged right of secession "is not based on the Federal Constitution, but upon the authority that made that compact." In admitting this he admits everything that was ever seriously controverted. If people choose to rush into rebellion or revolution, they can and will do so whenever they feel that it is safe and desirable to encounter that fearful risk. A million of men can defy a national or State authority, if they please, just as a band of robbers may resist a sheriff's posse, or a burglar knock down a policeman. In either case they must take the consequences. The danger and deception of the favorite Southern doctrine consist in the pretense that a resort to secession is legal and lawful in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and that the American people have no right to coerce a State. Faith in this delusive idea precipitated the Rebellion, but the result proved that the nation will maintain itself intact at all hazards, and that the alleged right to defy the national authorities by State action is of no more value than the right to batter your head against a stone wall, to press your breast against a line of gleaming bayonets, or to attempt to ascend to the moon in a flying-machine.

PERSECUTION.

Outrages on the Jews of Moldavia.

Sir Francis Goldsmid sends to the London *Telegraph* the following translation of a letter from Moldavia, giving information respecting the persecution of the Jews in that principality:—

"Families accustomed to every domestic comfort have been driven from their homes, and are obliged to wander about without knowing where to rest their weary limbs. The poor exiles have not even been allowed time to collect the scanty remnants of their portable property. They have been despoiled, defrauded, and ill-treated, yet no one comes forward to procure for them the needful sympathy, and to put a stop to the infamous proceedings. On the last festival of Pentecost the village Jews were thrown into wagons and removed from their domicils. Similar heinous practices were repeated on subsequent Sabbaths, so as to aggravate the offensiveness and mortifying effect of these persecutions. Women in the agonies of childbirth were dragged away from their couches. In vain did they implore to have only one day's respite granted them.

"Among the Jewish villagers was one who, during the whole period of the famine of 1866, had relieved the laborers residing in the vicinity, and had thus afforded sustenance to no less than eighty families. The sum thus expended amounted to 7000 francs, as is proved by the papers he left behind and which bear the official seals of the sub-prefect, as also of the chief of the village. During the same period this benevolent Jew caused a new bridge to be constructed at his expense, when the former one had been carried away by the overflowing of the river. In like manner this Jew had conferred many other benefits upon his fellow villagers. Scarcely, however, had the ministry the first rescript for the expulsion of the Jewish villagers, when the sub-prefect and the chief of the village Sayme seized this same Jew, together with his wife and children, threw them into wagons, and carried them away from their comfortable homes. His charitable works and the documentary evidence of his public usefulness obtained for him no consideration."

PEACHES.

An Orchard Forty-five Miles Long.

George F. Akers, of Nashville, who is at present on a visit to Virginia, writes to a friend in Nashville from Petersburg that "the breastworks in front of Petersburg thrown up by the Confederates during the late war, extending to the left towards Richmond about twenty miles, and to the right about twenty-five miles, for the defense of the city, have grown up in a continuous line of peach trees of every variety, yielding an abundant crop the present year. This is the only legacy left by the Confederates who were on the advance line within one hundred yards of the enemy. Having eaten the fruit while on picket duty, they cast the seed aside, and now they appear in one continuous line of forty-five miles in beautiful trees, yielding the greatest variety of the finest fruit."

Shipments by Railroad.

The quantity forwarded by railroad on Tuesday far exceeded any previous day's shipment this season. One hundred and fifty-five car loads arrived in this city over the Delaware line, consigned to New York, seven to Philadelphia, and two for Wilmington, making in all one hundred and sixty-four car loads.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

A LIFE FOR A BALLOT.

Murder of an Inoffensive Citizen in Kentucky.

From the Nashville Banner.

Last Friday evening (August 20), not long before sundown, Captain W. L. Hathaway and Mr. Henry Frazier left Smithville for the house of a man named Bradford, about four miles distant. On the way, no hostile feeling was exhibited by Hathaway towards his companion, who was regarded as one of the quietest and most inoffensive citizens in De Kalb county. After reaching Bradford's a glass of cider was indulged in, when some remarks were made as to the result of the recent election. Hathaway, who supported Senter and the May Convention, but afterwards went went over to Stokes, soon became very intemperate in his language, and said that "any man who voted for Senter was a —— rascal, and that he could whip any —— scoundrel who did vote for Senter." Mr. Frazier quietly replied, "I don't believe you can." Hathaway immediately put his hand behind him, and was in the act of drawing his pistol, when he was seized by Barton, while James Williams, the Sheriff of the county, who was present, held Mr. Frazier, although the latter was unarmed and made no movement whatever. Just at this moment George Hathaway, a brother of Captain Hathaway, came up and pushed Barton rudely aside, saying to his brother, "Now shoot the —— rascal if you want to." Captain Hathaway at once fired on Mr. Frazier, who was still in the grasp of the Sheriff. Two shots took effect, one in Mr. Frazier's side and one in his heart. He fell to the earth and did not live more than two minutes. No effort was made by the Sheriff to arrest either of the murderers. George Hathaway was subsequently apprehended by a posse of citizens, but his still more guilty brother had not been found at last accounts, although a diligent search was being made for him. We devoutly hope that the dastardly and cold-blooded assassin will be brought to justice. His career of blood has lasted long enough. A ruffian and a bully by instinct, he has kept around him since the war a band of desperadoes who have been the terror of the peaceable and order-loving citizens among whom they dwell. It has been a mystery to us how his murderous band could have ruled there so long. Although ever armed to the teeth, Hathaway, like all cowards, has never sought to vent his infernal fury except on the unarmed and defenseless. He knew that Mr. Frazier had no weapon, and was not anticipating any collision. Aided directly by his brother, who was of the same stripe, and indirectly by the sheriff, who thus wantonly violated the laws he had been elected to enforce, the deed was easy of accomplishment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcomated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su officina calle Nueve (sud) No 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally. [24 tuthfs]

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES will be held at GASKILL'S HALL, Corner FIFTH and BENSON Streets, Camden, N. J., on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 P. M., sharp. All who believe in fair play in politics are invited to attend. Addresses will be made by GEORGE BERGER, Esq., and JACOB MULFORD, Esq. By order of the President. 8 25 3t* SAMUEL ARCHER.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

GENUINE AND PURE

French White Preserving Brandy,

Imported direct, and for sale by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.

Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?

Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and obtain similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.

POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO., S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO., Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON, Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON, Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL, COAL & IRON CO., No. 235 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS, No. 313½ Walnut street.
8 7 stuth 1m4p

EXCURSIONS.

GREAT INSTITUTION.—MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY, on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th instant. Reader, go. 8 26 3t

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

LAST GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Monday, August 30, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $2·00; Gentleman and Lady, $3·00.
Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, No. 501 Girard avenue; and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 26 3t

LAST REGULAR TRIP TO CAPE MAY on SATURDAY August 28.—The steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will make her last regular trip to CAPE MAY on SATURDAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF at 9 A. M., and return on Monday.
Fare, including carriage hire..... $3·25
Excursion tickets, " " 3 00
The Lady of the Lake will make an extra trip on THURSDAY, September 2, and return next day. 8 26 3t

DON'T FORGET MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst. 8 26 3t

GRAND VISITATION
OF THE
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
(IN FULL UNIFORM),
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 28,

Leaving VINE STREET FERRY at 2·00 P. M., remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Grand Review on Monday.

ON SATURDAY EVENING
A GRAND HOP
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

Preceded by a display of FIREWORKS, under the supervision of Professor JACKSON.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES.
SIR WILLIAM WALLACE GOODWIN.
FLOOR MANAGERS.

Sir J. L. Hutchinson,	Sir John Thornley,
Sir Charles L. Hale,	Sir Harmanus Neff.

ASSISTANT MANAGERS.

Sir Chas. H. Kingston,	Sir Nathan Smith,
Sir Chas. E. Meyer,	Sir Thomas Brown,
Sir John L. Young,	Sir A. C. Ireland,
Sir Edward Masson,	Sir H. G. Clark,
Sir E. S. Keeler,	Sir John Hanold,
Sir W. C. Ewing,	Robert Frazer,
Sir F. L. Vinton,	John W. Wallace,
Sir John Woolverton,	Horace Whiteman,
Sir Thomas J. Corson,	R. M. Mitcheson,
Sir James H. Bechtel,	John Lucas,
Sir James H. Stevens,	Thomas Farley,
Sir Seth Thomas,	Benjamin H. Brown,
Sir J. L. De Cour,	Jas. B. Dayton,
Sir W. B. F. Wood,	John F. Starr,
Sir George Shattuck,	Sir J. Layton Register.

Complimentary Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained by Sir Knights and brethren of Eminent Commander Goodwin, No. 1117 Cherry street, Philadelphia, or of the Committee.
Round Trip Tickets to Atlantic, good from Saturday until Monday, $3·00. 8 25 4t 4p

MUNDY'S

TWELFTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY
On Saturday Evening, August 28, 1869.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 8 P. M.; will arrive in Philadelphia at 6:30 on
MONDAY MORNING FOLLOWING.
Tickets, $1·50. 8 25 4t

EXCURSION TO CAMP HANCOCK.—"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD," AT WHITEHALL, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA. EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, and corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Good to return until August 28 inclusive. Fare $2·75 for round trip.
8 21 6t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

OF COURSE EVERYBODY WHO CAN GET off will go on MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst. 8 26 3t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).
(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7·10 A. M.	At 6·30 A. M.
" 9·10 A. M.	" 8·00 A. M.
" 11·00 A. M.	" 10·00 A. M.
" 1·30 P. M.	" 12·20 Noon.
" 3·00 P. M.	" 2·10 P. M.
" 4·30 P. M.	" 4·00 P. M.
" 6·30 P. M.	" 5·35 P. M.
" 7·40 P. M.	" 7·10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.
Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.
Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1·00.
For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.
J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.
8 6 22t

GET READY FOR MUNDY'S GREAT MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY, on SATURDAY EVENING, 28th inst. 8 26 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu1

OLD HING.

OUR MOTTO.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
Is Still Our Motto!

YOU OUGHT TO SEE
THE GOODS WE'VE GOT, OH!
THE AUGUST SUN
SHINES HOT, HOT, HOT, OH!
FINE CLOTHES, CHEAP!
A SPLENDID LOT! OH!
AND "CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!"
IS STILL OUR MOTTO!!!!

WE ARE DETERMINED
THAT NOBODY SHALL GO
WITHOUT GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES.
WE ARE DETERMINED
TO RUSH OFF
OUR SUMMER STOCK
REGARDLESS OF PRICE!
WE ARE DETERMINED
TO SATISFY ALL
GOOD FOLKS
WHO WANT
GOOD CLOTHES!!
WE ARE DETERMINED
NOT TO BE
UNDERSOLD
BY ANYBODY AT ALL,
SO, COME! COME! COME! TO THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.
HERRING'S SAFES
AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869.
MESSRS. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York—Gentlemen:—At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours,
ACKERT & QUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND MELODEON ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24 stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, BIELKE & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 3 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1869.

Work for the President and Cabinet.

The President, it is said, will pay us a flying visit next week, hold a Cabinet meeting, and be off again to enjoy his summer recreation. Except he proposes to neglect important public business, he may not get away so soon as it is expected. There is at least one gentleman here who is awaiting his arrival anxiously, and who has some business with him and his Cabinet which is regarded as important. This is Colonel W. B. Stokes, of Tennessee, the defeated candidate for Governor of that State. It is hardly probable that the President will adopt the suggestions of Colonel Stokes, and yet it seems as if something should be done for the Union men of Tennessee. There is no disguising the fact that the administration and the Republican party are losing ground in the Southern States. The loss of party prestige, however, is nothing to the deplorable consequences that are sure to follow to Union men. I have had two or three conversations with Colonel Stokes, and if the picture he paints of the condition of affairs in Tennessee, present and prospective, has any fidelity in it, there is really cause for alarm. If anything can be done by the administration to retrieve the disaster to the Union cause in that State, it should be done at once. It is a great mistake to suppose that the ex-Rebels are disposed to be the quiet, submissive lambs that some people have pictured them. Put them into power, and they will give you Andersonville and Libby Prison over again, if they get a chance. They have scarcely got warmed in their seat of power in Tennessee, and yet Union men are already beginning to leave the State. Colonel Stokes estimates that Tennessee has been se back ten years by the success of the so-called conservative Republicans.

A Political Blunder.

There can be no doubt in the minds of shrewd politicians, or even of casual observers, that the defeat in Tennessee was indirectly owing to the want of tact displayed by the administration. The anomalous position so long maintained by the President towards Virginia did the business for Tennessee. I have the authority of some of the best Union politicians of that State for this assertion. For a long time it was difficult to tell whether the President regretted or rejoiced at the result of the election in Virginia. His reticence, so much praised generally, had a disastrous effect. Politicians, always anxious to go with the strong side, hesitated, not knowing whether Grant was about to head the new conservative movement, or whether he intended to stand by the regular nominees of the party that elected him. The proof of this fact is found in the fact that the Federal office-holders in Tennessee were all for Senter, the conservative candidate. "They didn't exactly know," said Stokes, "where Grant was; that was the trouble." Daniels of Virginia had sent his impudent despatch to the President, congratulating him on the success of the Walker party. Walker himself had visited the White house, and the report went to Tennessee, in the midst of the canvass, as it went elsewhere, that Grant was satisfied with Walker's election, as well satisfied, in fact, as if Wells had been elected. This report never was officially contradicted. It is easy to imagine the effect of such an announcement on the wavering men in Tennessee. The Democrats and Rebels of Tennessee understood the Walker movement if Grant did not, and they made the most of his reticence. Boutwell and Creswell, to be sure, sounded the trumpet, but it did not have the force that a word from the President would have had. The conversation with Colonel Tarbell, of Mississippi, came too late. The word should have been spoken when the Daniels telegram was received at the White House.

Not Consistent.

Some time ago the Acting Secretary of the Treasury issued an order, setting forth that the clerks of the department must be promptly at their desks at 9 o'clock in the morning, and that they must remain there until 3 in the afternoon. Any infraction of this rule was to be punished with a deduction of the salary of the delinquent at the end of the month. This was, no doubt, right in itself. The time of the clerks unquestionably belongs to the Government, but was it just the time to issue such an order when the President, the members of the Cabinet, and nearly all the heads of bureaus, were away seeking pleasure and recreation? If the clerks absented themselves from their desks and their duties they merely imitated the example set them by their superiors. You could not go into any of the departments for the last two months without finding half of the heads of bureaus away—"out of town." As for the heads of departments they were not expected to be here, it seems. Those who have taken the trouble to make the investigation say there is no more authority of law for a high official absenting himself from his duties than for a miserable clerk.

Does the President Support Dent?

It is difficult to ascertain the real truth with regard to Judge Dent's status with the President. As a Republican President of course Grant could not publicly countenance the course of his brother-in-law. And yet Dent in private conversation persistently maintains that the President's sympathies are all with him. Furthermore, he asserts that while the President cannot very well do anything to aid his election, he will do nothing to help the regular Republican ticket in Mississippi. I have no means of ascertaining whether these statements are correct. I give them on the authority of Judge Dent. He has made them repeatedly to various gentlemen. Dent says that the President, in conversation with him, said that if he thought the Southern men were in earnest, and would keep faith, he (the President) would give the conservative movement his earnest support. His sympathies were all that way, but he was afraid to trust the Southerners. This same Judge boasts, with a knowing wink of his expressionless eye, that Boutwell's reign in the Cabinet will be brief. He also hints that a majority of the Cabinet are conservative, but when asked why they don't make the administration conservative, he says it is owing to the overbearing tyranny of Boutwell. From this it must be inferred that Boutwell is something of a man—a second Stanton.

A Slander Refuted.

I notice in certain papers statements to the effect that the object of the recent visit of Hon. John Covode here was to get Commissioner Delano to "let up" on the Pennsylvania whisky ring. Of course, to those who know Mr. Covode, no refutation of this slander will be necessary. Everybody who has looked into the whisky tax law passed at the last session of Congress knows that many of its provisions intended for the punishment of frauds on the revenue may be made to operate oppressively on honest distillers and whisky dealers. This has been demonstrated in Pennsylvania. What Mr. Covode wanted was not to screen the revenue thieves or save them from punishment, but to ascertain if the Commissioner could not so administer the law as to make it less oppressive on honest distillers. That was all. John Covode is the last man who would ever be suspected of collusion with rogues.

JOSEPHUS.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1869.

Yesterday afternoon, in one of the Third Avenue cars, I saw

A Woman's Suffrage Woman.

She was one of that kind which is made to order. She was dressed in brown Holland and a brown-straw hat of the form of an inverted soup plate. Half the people who saw her asked who was that man dressed as a woman, and the other half inquired who was that woman that looked like a man. No one knew. Of all around her she seemed totally unconscious. She was busy writing. Her article was entitled "Crowing Hens," and when that is published it will probably be followed by another on "Hatching Roosters." She used small slips of brown paper, and composed with a blending of feminine facility and masculine malignity. She was the sort of woman whom you would not like to offend, although in her youth she might have realized the portrait which the authoress of "Passion Flowers" in "Pendennis" paints of herself at that period:—

"A violet shrinking meanly
Where blows the March wind keenly—
A timid fawn,
By wildwood lawn,
Where oak boughs rustle greenly."

The days, however, when she was a fawn and a violet have long since elapsed, and life, for her, has settled down into writing strong-minded editorials in city railroad cars.

In one of those peregrinations which it is my pleasure to indulge in occasionally, I stumbled the other day into a certain piece of ground which is to the rear of a house on the Bowery, and found

A Sort of Private Menagerie.

It is the property of a man engaged in the wild-beast business, of which there are several representatives in New York. These gentlemen are naturally fond of wild beasts, and devote all their time and money to importing them. The back-yard in question is dark and dirty, overshadowed by the dead walls of houses intersecting one another, and lined with cages which contain wild beasts. Upon one side of you, you hear a lion roar, upon the other apes gibber and leopards change their spots; for if they don't like one they go to another. In brief, this place is one of the most celebrated wild-beast rendezvous in New York. Here are caged and fed the beasts that subsequently form the most attractive features of travelling menageries and circuses. If you visit one of these places you visit them all. They have their good and bad seasons, their agents and correspondents, their fluctuations of trade, just as people in all other businesses have. The scale of prices of wild beasts in New York is regulated by their rarity, size, species, and the expenses attendant upon their capture and keep. The hippopotamus and the gnu are the most highly prized of all wild beasts. Showmen, indeed, may be said to be always on the lookout for something gnu. It brings about $1800; a hippopotamus brings $5000; a lion, $2000; an elephant, $4500; a giraffe, $3000; a Bengal tiger, $2000; a leopard, $900; a hyena, $500; an ostrich, $300. Within the last three years one of the foremost houses have sold six giraffes, two hippopotami, twenty lions, twelve elephants, twelve ostriches, and eight hyenas, making an annual business of about $40,000. One of the chief occupants of the menagerial premises into which I introduced the reader a few sentences back is a female monkey, who is the most celebrated pickpocket in New York. Her name is Vic, and she can whisk the watch out of your pocket with the imperceptible touch of a Robert Houdin or a Blitz. Most of these beasts are cannibals of the deepest dye. A large trade likewise is carried on in monkeys, which are valuable according to their various capabilities. A boa-constrictor fetches $250, a black snake $40. These snakes, like the Chinese, are fond of rats; but if they are overfed their temper becomes indescribably malignant. Their food appears to affect their brains, and their disease may be said to be a rush of rats to the head. The bird business in this, as in all large cities, forms a distinct trade in itself, and shall be treated of some day in a separate letter. The nationality of most of those engaging in the beast business is German. The principal firm in this city is that of two brothers in Chatham street. In all New York, not more than one hundred people, all told, are in any manner connected with this unique vocation.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

AT THE WALNUT the Irish drama of *Trodden Down* will be performed for the last time this evening. To-morrow Mrs. Watkins will have a benefit, when will be presented the national play of *The Pioneer Patriot; or, the Maid of the War Path*. The title of this piece is certainly promising, and it will doubtless insure Mrs. Watkins a full house on the occasion of her benefit.

AT THE ARCH the Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe will appear on Monday evening in *Sinbad the Sailor*, which has been adapted to this locality by a prominent literary gentleman of this city, who will appear before the footlights and make a neat speech, if the audience will show a proper amount of appreciation for his best jokes. The burlesque will be placed upon the stage with new scenery by Mr. Hawthorne. Miss Thompson will appear as "Sinbad" and as "The Girl of the Period." The sale of seats will commence on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE is rapidly approaching completion, and it will be ready for occupation in a week or two. Mrs. Garrettson is now exerting herself to complete her company and to get it into training for the opening of the season.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, NO. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz..	$2'00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz....	1'50
fine French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces.....	1'25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen.....	2'25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen.....	1'50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4'00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4'75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces.....	15'00
White French China Dining Sets, 130 pieces.....	30'00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces.....	7'50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

HAS
PUT DOWN THE PRICES.
CHARLES STOKES offers the balance
of his summer stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
to close out,
in order to
make room
FOR THE *immense assortment* of
FALL and WINTER STYLES of
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
now in course of manufacture,
AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
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Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
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Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—LYNCH.—On the evening of the 23d instant, by the Rev. J. Ireland, at No. 423 S. Sixteenth street, AARON BENNETT and ELEANOR LYNCH, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GRIGG.—Suddenly, in New York, on the 24th instant, J. W. GRIGG, of the city of Philadelphia, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Dr. J. H. B. McClellan, No. 1027 Walnut street, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HOWARD.—On the 25th instant, ELIZABETH HOWARD, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandson, Garrett Kitselman, Athensville, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning next, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HUNSICKER.—On the 24th instant, ALICE, daughter of Horace M. and Lyda Hunsicker, aged 5 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 67 Haines street, Germantown, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Freeland, Pa.

KEARNEY.—On the 23d instant, Professor A. KEARNEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Thomas S. Gale, No. 324 S. Seventeenth street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

PATTERSON.—On the 23d instant, Mr. JAMES PATTERSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Fame Hose, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3026 Christian street, on Friday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

RODGERS.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, on the 25th instant, ANNIE D., second daughter of Mary J. and the late James B. Rodgers.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 515 S. Eleventh street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

THORNHILL.—August 24, PATRICK THORNHILL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 235 S. Third street, on Saturday, August 28, at 8 o'clock A. M.

WILCOX.—On Tuesday, the 24th instant, at Atlantic City, EDMUND WILCOX, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock precisely.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marsellies, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

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1124 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS
WATCHES
AT
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SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR
AMERICAN WATCHES
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. H 19 rp§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutle Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 5p§

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 18 21 1m

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY. 8 21 swath*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal. 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, at THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies. The plan of instruction will be similar to that so long pursued by her father, the late Prof. C. D. Cleveland, and will embrace the usual English branches, together with the Latin, French, and German languages. The Department of English Literature, Rhetoric, and Elocution will be under the charge of Prof. S. M. CLEVELAND. Application may be made at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street between the hours of 9 and 2. 8 24 5t

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer. The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. 8 16 mwf 6w JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, tember 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21 tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS: At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M. Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiestir Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James R. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS
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The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
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	$674,833 80

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Our merchants and business men's success is identified with the increased prosperity of the city of Philadelphia and the encouragement of its own institutions.
Yours truly,
JOHN H. DOHNERT, President.
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THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH BAR.

We make the following extracts from a review in the London *Athenæum* of a work recently published in Edinburgh, entitled "An Historical Sketch of the French Bar, from its Origin to the Present Day," by Archibald Young:—

Philip the Bold "imposed upon advocates the obligation of swearing that they would only take charge of those causes which they believed to be just, the refusal to take the oath being punished with interdiction." There were, however, occasions on which the practising barrister could not comply literally with the injunctions of politeness and complaisant suavity, but was required to give his client's opponent the lie in very offensive though conventional language. For instance, in applying for permission to test the justice of a claim by judicial combat, counsel were obliged to give and take the lie direct; but in discharging this function of vituperative allegation advocates were careful to say that, in thus speaking words of high disdain and insult, they were only speaking officially and from no sentiment of personal disesteem for the honorable gentlemen whom it was their painful duty to accuse of falsehood and theft. Having concluded his address to the bench, the advocate who applied for a judicial order authorizing a trial by combat, threw his client's glove into court, thereby making the wager of battle. Whereupon the counsel for the defense, if he objected to so rude and insecure a way of deciding a question of fact or point of law, offered arguments against the application, and added:—"In case the Court should think that the statement made by the opposite party is sufficient to support the wager of battle, my client denies the facts set forth; on the contrary, he affirms that he who has caused these allegations to be made lies, and is ready to support this by himself or by his champion, and thereto pledges his gage." Whereupon giving his gage, the defendant, in his own person, addressed the Court in the familiar "you're another" strain. If the Court authorized the combat, the plaintiff and defendant were left to settle their differences in the lists by fighting to the death, or till one of them cried craven. But it was held that if, through inadvertence or excessive zeal, the counsel of either party made, or appeared to make, his client's cause a personal affair, by putting the offensive parts of his address in the form of direct and personal affirmation instead of official statement, it was held that the principal against whom he appeared might make him a party to the quarrel, and even elect to fight him instead of crossing lances or breaking cudgels with his employer. "Antoine Loisel, in his 'Dialogue des Avocats,'" says the author, "makes mention of an advocate named Fabrefort, who was on the point of being compelled to enter the lists in person, because, whilst stating the case for Armand de Montaigne, one of the parties in a judicial combat, he affirmed that he was ready to make good his averments with his body in the field, without taking care to make it clear that he said this for his client, and not for himself. Those present on the occasion thought this a capital joke, and the unlucky Fabrefort was much laughed at for his mistake." * * * * * *

Amongst Mr. Young's stories illustrative of the domestic interests and private relations of the French lawyers of past time is a droll anecdote of Bude, the judicial scholar and writer of the sixteenth century, who was so absorbed in the studies and practice of his profession that, on being informed that fire was consuming his house, he replied to the messenger who had brought him news of the mishap, "Tell my wife; I don't meddle with domestic affairs." More fortunate than Bude, whom he resembled in devotion to his profession and disregard for all other cares, Henrion had no wife to disturb him with announcements that his kitchen chimney had taken fire. When the first Napoleon asked Henrion why he had never married, the advocate replied, "Upon my word, sire, I never had time." But the story of the French bar is bright with incidents which show that devotion to legal study neither deadens the affections nor leaves lawyers without time for the softer sympathies; and of the anecdotes which exhibit the fine humanity of French lawyers there is none grander and more pathetic than the record of Ared de Loiscrol's death during the Reign of Terror. Together with his son, Ared de Loiscrol had been thrown into prison, where they occupied the same chamber on the night preceding the day appointed for the younger captive's execution. Disturbed by anticipatious of final separation from his child, the elder Loiscrol passed the night in sleeplessness whilst the son slumbered tranquilly. The morning came, and the younger Loiscrol was still unconscious, when the authorities summoned him to endure the appointed death, and seizing the opportunity for a sublime exhibition of parental devotedness, the father answered the summons, was accepted by the officers, and "perished, a victim to his paternal affection, the night before the fall of Robespierre."

The fees of the French bar in olden time were moderate, but they seem to have generally exceeded the payments made to the counsel of feudal England. Philip the Bold ordained that no advocate should receive a larger fee than thirty *livres Tarnois*, a sum equivalent to about £27 of our money. "Advocates were to swear that they would receive nothing above that sum, directly or indirectly, and they were liable to be declared infamous, and to be perpetually interdicted for any violation of this oath." How long this legislative interference with the natural remunerations of labor deprived advocates of part of their due rewards is uncertain; but that the restriction came to be disregarded in the course of six generations, we may infer from the regulations made by Charles the Seventh for the government of the Bar, which, making no mention of a maximum fee, merely enjoin advocates "to be moderate in their fees, both for pleadings and writings, which seems to show that the old regulations restricting them to thirty *livres Tarnois* had fallen into disuse." A century later the advocates had raised their demands, and insisted on such heavy fees that they incurred much odium amongst the populace and resentment in higher quarters. To restrain the greed of lawyers by fixing clearly upon them the obloquy of whatever extortions they might commit, the ordinance of Blois, promulgated by Henry the Third, required advocates to give signed receipts for the fees paid them by their clients; whereas their ancient practice had been to make no written acknowledgments of the sums rendered to them for professional services. The resistence of the Bar, however, rendered the ordinance futile, though Sully, in the following reign—indignant at the extortionate maltreatment of his relative, the Duke of Luxembourg, who had been compelled to pay to an advocate the fee of 1500 crowns, a sum nearly equal to £500 in the present day—insisted that the rule should be enforced. Whereupon the lawyers protested against the indignity put upon their honor; and, finding their protests of no avail, had recourse to a co-operative process that would now-a-days be termed "a strike." "Their repeated and respectful remonstrances having been ineffectual, the advocates went, two and two, in a body, to lay down the functions of their office, deciding upon 'voluntarily abandoning the profession of advocating rather than obeying a law injurious to their honor.' Four hundred and seven advocates thus solemnly protested against the ordinance of Blois. When the Parliament met, there were no advocates to plead. Justice was at a stand still, and the capital on the verge of an outbreak." The strike ended in the triumph of the advocates, who resumed their usage of demanding exorbitant fees in the name of justice, and declining in the name of honor to acknowledge the receipt of them. With similar success, but for a better object, the Parisian Bar, during the troubles of the Fronde, resisted the unscrupulous policy of Cardinal Mazarin with almost perfect unanimity. The occasion of this strike amongst the wearers of the long robe was the Cardinal's banishment of Omer Talon, on the compulsory retirement of which able magistrate "the Bar refused to appear and plead, and nothing could shake their resolution. The Cardinal then issued a decree, and procured its registration, empowering the *procureurs* to plead, even in appeal cases, instead of advocates." But the advocates held out; and on the *procureurs* being found incompetent to discharge the functions of their professional superiors, Omer Talon was recalled and replaced, and the bar enjoyed a signal victory, to the equal surprise and confusion of M. Rose, the one advocate who, to curry favor with the powerful Cardinal, had had the shameless audacity to separate himself from his order, and during the continuance of the strike to appear in court and apply for judgment by default. The course, by which Cardinal Mazarin vainly endeavored to terrorize the French barristers on strike into submission, was adopted with another result in England, during Charles the Second's reign, by Francis North, who, whilst Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, crushed the "dumb-day" rebellion of the sergeants by threatening, in spite of their monopoly of practice in his court, to hear utter-barristers and even attorneys argue the causes in which the coif-wearing malcontents should decline to appear.

That the French advocates of the eighteenth century demanded large fees and earned princely incomes may be inferred from the splendid and dazzling appearance which their leaders made in the society of the capital. By moderate fees, notwithstanding the magnitude of his practice, the superbly handsome Normand, "the Eagle of the Bar," would have been unable to maintain his sumptuous house and magnificent equipages. Like Normand, his immediate precursor in the eighteenth century, Gerbier, who died *bâtonnier* of the order of advocates in 1781, drew enormous sums from his clients, which he squandered on sumptuous and luxurious living. He is said to have received a single fee of £4000 from the Company of the Indies, and £20,000 for his successful conduct of a single cause in which Sieur Cadet was his client.

Perhaps the most singular fee accorded by client to counsel in France or any other country was the honorarium by which Charlotte Corday expressed her sense of obligation to her chivalrous advocate, Chauveau-Delagarde. "You have defended me in a generous and delicate manner," said the "angel of assassination" to Chauveau-Delagarde, when her condemnation had been pronounced; "it was the only proper defense. I thank you for it; it has made me have a regard for you of which I wish to give you a proof. These gentlemen inform me that my property is confiscated; I owe something in the prison, and I leave to you the payment of the debt." The heroine who could thus pay debt with debt was the angel of insolvency as well as of assassination, and instead of putting an end to her life, France should have implored her to exercise her genius to liberate her country from the burden of its pecuniary obligations.

Of the pleasant and, let us hope, well-attested stories in Mr. Young's volume, the following is a specimen:—

"The Constitution of 1799 virtually abolished the French republic, and established in its stead a consulate. It also brought about a judicial reorganization, and the bar—whose members had all along kept up the spirit of brotherhood and some degree of discipline—began again to consolidate itself. In the winter of 1800, the profession was greatly scandalized by a circumstance arising out of the intimacy subsisting among its members, and the perfect confidence they repose in the honor of each other. An advocate of the name of Gatrez—an able man, but addicted to raillery and practical jokes—one day called upon Blaque, and informed him that he had been consulted by the poultry-merchants of the town of La Flèche, in a question with the poultry-merchants of Le Mans, in regard to a monopoly objected to by the latter. He showed a memoir, signed by himself, for the merchants of La Flèche, stated that he had confined himself to inducing the objectors to present a petition to the Minister of Police, and concluded by asking Blaque for his signature. Blaque somewhat rashly signed the paper upon the statement of Gatrez, and the latter, fortified by this signature, proceeded to call upon a number of other advocates. To those who desired to read the document that he wished them to sign, he answered that he would call again; but from the rest of his brethren he obtained twenty other signatures, among them some of the most illustrious names in the profession. He forthwith printed the memorial with these names attached; and, to the astonishment and horror of those who had signed it, and to the scandal of the whole body of advocates, it turned out to be a pasquinade of twenty-four pages, entitled 'Question of State for the Fat Pullets of La Flèche against those of Le Mans,' full of the most incredible absurdities, narrated in a style of pompous burlesque. Cicero, Julius Cæsar, Theseus, Achilles, Arria, Lucullus, Voltaire were referred to, and nothing was left undone to compromise the too confident signers of the document. The ridicule was inevitable; but the Bar drew from it the useful lesson never to give signatures in judicial affairs as a matter of confidence, and without knowing what they were signing."

With respect to the professional education of French advocates, the author observes:—

"According to existing regulations, the education required in order to become a member of the French bar is of a very high character. The student must obtain the diploma of *Bachelier-es-lettres* at certain public schools, and must then present himself at the *École de Droit*, where he is inscribed as a pupil, and where he studies under certain professors for a period of three years, attending lectures on Roman law, on the *Code Napoleon*, on the study of law generally, on criminal legislation, on civil and criminal procedure, on administrative law, on the law of nations, and on the history of Roman and French law, together with conferences on the Pandects. He must also write theses on the Roman law, and on criminal and commercial law. He must then undergo examinations on all these different subjects, and if he succeeds in passing them, he receives, at the close of his third year, the diploma *Licencie en Droit*, and is entitled to be sworn before the court and called to the bar. If, however, he wishes to obtain the higher degree of Doctor of Laws, which is necessary for those who aspire to become professors in any of the departments of local education, he must attend a fourth year at the *Ecole de Droit*, compose a thesis, and submit to certain additional examinations. This last-mentioned degree is also a recommendation, though not an absolute necessity, for admission to judicial and magisterial functions. The diploma of Licentiate costs £11, the degree of Doctor about £23 more."

Godfrey of Bouillon.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes as follows:—

The hero of the first Crusade is said to have been the son of a count of Bouillon. There was a Eustace, Count of Boulogne, of Guisnes and Terouenne, who figures largely in our annals. He visited England before the conquest, and married Goda, a sister of Edward the Confessor. Returning homewards with his bride, he got into a discreditable squabble with the people of Dover, and embroiled the whole nation so effectually that Earl Godwin and his family were banished in 1051. In this journey he was the precursor of Duke William, whose subsequent visit, made while Saxon influences were at a discount, may have been owing to his representations. In 1066 he joined William in his memorable expedition, and, performing prodigies of valor at Hastings, was rewarded with land in many countries; much of it being the forfeited property of his old opponent Godwin's family; notably, Westerham, in Kent, and Witham, in Essex. Besides his marriage with the widowed Goda, or Godgifa, mentioned above, he subsequently wedded Ida of Lorraine, sister, and apparently heiress, to Godfrey le Bossu, Duke of Lotharingia. He had three sons:—1. Godfrey of Bouillion, Marquis of Anvers, Duke of Brabant and *basse* Lorraine, and King of Jerusalem; 2. Baldwin, Count of Edessa, second King of Jerusalem; 3. Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, the only one who appears to have left issue. He married Maria, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland. Matilda, his daughter and heiress, married Stephen, Earl of Blois, afterwards King of England. King Stephen gave Witham, which he thus inherited, with other immense possessions, to the Templars. His only son, Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, who died young, also dealt in the same manner with other property derived from the same source. I do not know the fate of the first Eustace. He opposed William's Justiciaries in 1067, fled from England, was reconciled, returned, and lived to fight again in the reign of William Rufus. In Domesday he is always called "Count Eustace." Clear as all this may seem, it is open to doubt. Mr. Wright, in his "History of Essex," calls Godfrey *grandson* of this Eustace. The "Penny Cyclopedia" says (V., 270) that Godfrey's father was named Gustavus. None mention a wife, yet, according to an entry in Domesday, he appears to have been married when young. In Domesday, under the county of Surrey, are mentioned many possessions of Geoffrey de Mandeville, a powerful Norman baron. He was Portreeve, or Governor, of London for the Conqueror. He possessed one hundred and eighteen lordships in various counties; had his headquarters at Walden, in Essex, and founded the monastery of Hurley, in Berks. He was grandfather of the first Earl of Sussex. This is what Domesday records of his possessions at Aultone, in the hundred of Waletun, Surrey:—"De his hid: ten: Wesman vi hid: de Goisfrido filio Count Eustachij. hanc tra: ded: ei Goisfrid: de Mannevil cu: filia sua." I read, "Of these hides, Wiseman holds six hides from Godfrey, son of Count Eustace, which land Geoffrey de Mandeville gave to him with his daughter." If there is faith in records, this must refer to Godfrey of Bouillon; and the gift is evidently a marriage portion. It is curious to note the identity of Godfrey and Geoffrey. Both names are called Goisfrid. The hundred of Waletun corresponds, I believe, with the modern Wallington; but I am not aware if Aultone has been traced. The survey was finished in 1086. The hero of "Gerusalemme Liberata" was born about 1060. In 1081 he was fighting in Germany for and against the Emperor Henry the Fourth, who married his sister Praxeda, started on the crusade 1096, reached Jerusalem 1099, died 1100. History is silent about this marriage.

CONVENT SCHOOLS.

What is Now Thought of Them.

The Vienna *Press* writes as follows:—

The agitation aroused by the outrage at the Carmelite Convent of Cracow is continually increasing, and it causes all other questions to be forgotten. The measures which the municipality of Vienna propose to take, and which the municipality of Cracow have already taken, will not stand alone. We learn that other municipalities are about to make the same manifestations, and their resolutions, supported by public meetings held for that purpose, will strengthen the Government in its onward course, and ultimately bestow upon the country a law upon the convents in harmony with the principles of the new Constitution. The fact has been demonstrated by experience that at least three-fourths of the novices of the different religious orders are recruited in the convent schools. In those schools the directors first of all cast their glances upon the pupils whose disposition, talents, social position, and means, may ultimately render them useful members of the order: and with the resources of all kinds placed at their disposal by a system of education skilfully planned for that purpose, they operate upon these young minds, and gradually lead them by gentle pressure to the great act of the renunciation of the world. It is principally in the nunneries that these manœuvres are practised. Very few nuns are to be found who have not passed through a convent school before embracing the religious life. These educational establishment, therefore, should be the first dealt with if the influence of the convents is to be curtailed; and it is above all the system of education of young girls in Austria that must be reformed if the pernicious and deplorable competition it meets with in the girls' schools of the convents is to be neutralized.

—Poor Carlotta had enough method in her madness to smash a bust of L. N. B. at Laeken.

—Mr. C. C. Hazewell, of the Boston *Traveller*, is an early riser. He finishes his day's work at 7:30 A. M.

—Pu-kwa-no, or "Smiling River," an Indian squaw, "at least" 117 years old, has been visiting Sioux City.

—Caleb Cushing charged Mexico $30,000 for taking care of her case before our Mexican Claims Commission.

—Ah Bow has sued out an injunction in Idaho against the foreign miners' tax, as in conflict with the Burlingame treaty.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* notes a new method of electioneering for office. It says small pieces of pasteboard, about two inches square, containing the names of persons who are willing to serve a term in the Legislature, are in circulation. The *Gazette* thinks the people have had too much of the pasteboard gentlemen.

MONT CENIS.

The Railway and the Tunnel.

A European correspondent writes as follows:—

The railway is not so curious, nor is the mountain scenery so superlatively grand, as to draw the tourist from the Simplon, St. Gothard, St. Bernard; much less from the Splugen passes. But the making of this road, and the boring and burrowing now in progress under the Alps for its completion, in connection with the struggle of commerce and capital, men and nations—for short communications among each other and to open the Orient; this it is which gives to Mont Cenis and to Italy, just now, a commanding commercial and human interest.

Since I have been abroad the Pacific Railroad has been finished. I have read of the ceremonials. The silver hammer and the golden spike; the lyric poetry and the pious prayers—all is over. Trains are running (including my friend George Francis) with irregular regularity from ocean to ocean. A few men are made very rich, and the poor government has an unfailing source of political scrofula till she "sells out" her interests. But it is a great thing. I do not underrate its influence, either as a highway connecting remote parts of our own country, or through the interior, which it will develop, much less as a link in the great Asiatic chain of commerce. Indian, Mormon, mineral, metallic, and military—"strong box" and weak-kneed questions—all of interest to us, a nation, stride before the mind, as it calls up the grand completed enterprise. Two-thirds of the area of the Union is locally affected by it, but all of the Union and all the world are affected by its relations to exterior commerce. How that road was built—the grants of land and gangs of workmen—of "rings" and picks, troubles and ties, bonds and rails, speculations and spikes, saloons and spades, gamblers and galleries, corruptions and locomotives, which have been instrumental in setting in motion what some one has called this "Hell on Wheels," is a matter I only glance at, to contrast with the work, aim, and object of the Mont Cenis Railway and its forthcoming tunnel!

Both roads have one object, viz.: a short route to the East. It is the old dream of the Portuguese and of Columbus—the path to Cathay, the road to wealth, the fabled, uncounted wealth of the realm of Prester John!

Mont Cenis is a big barrier; and when pierced with its tunnel it will be a gigantic link in the great chain of commercial communication around our globe. That we all can see. Going from Western Europe to the East, one must cross the Alps, or go around them by land or water. If you go via Marseilles—by land—there is a railroad link yet to be made from Menaco to Genoa, though the carriage road—the Comiche—is one of the finest in the world. If you steam from Marseilles eastward, you lose in time. If you travel through the Straits of Gibraltar, with even the canal at Suez open, more time still is lost, compared with railroad travel. If the Marseilles route were complete by rail, there would still be an inconvenient angle, a great deflection from a right line drawn from London and Paris to Alexandria, in Egypt. I make Alexandria the objective point for the present. It will be so, especially if Suez is successfully opened on the line eastward, for many years, until the Turkish roads are built to connect the Austrian lines with those running into Asia. When that is done *our Pacific roads lose their prestige*, and the question of speediest transit over Europe and Asia is settled in favor of the Turkish routes. *Until then* Mont Cenis has but one competing route eastward as the shortest and best—that is, the route over the Alps, not far from Innspruck by the Brenner pass. Running southwest from England or Ostend as far as Munich, it then runs south to Verona, and thence by a not very straight line to Ancona; and thence to Brindisi, on the east coast of Italy, which is the terminus also on Italian soil of the Mont Cenis route. From Brindisi you have scarcely four days of voyaging to Suez. You may now reach Alexandria, either by Cenis or Brenner, in seven days or less, from Paris or London. When the Mont Cenis tunnel is completed, will it not, by enhancing the safety of travelling and reducing the time, make this route the most available? Certainly for France, Belgium, and most of Germany it will be so; and why not for England? When the tunnel is made, Paris is sixteen hours of Turin, and less than six days from Egypt and Suez.

To America—the infant Hercules—rejoicing in his strength, overcoming the Sierras, and rushing with the scream of the locomotive over paths where the snows never melt—and, at this time especially, a sketch of the Mont Cenis Pass, and something of its history, may not be unwelcome.

The railway, when completed, will not pass under but near Mont Cenis proper. The present railroad follows very nearly the old post road, built by France, which may be considered as connecting Chambery with Turin; though the ascent of the railway does not begin fairly till you reach St. Michel. It ends on the Italian side at Susa. It is eighty-three miles from Chambery to St. Michel; from St. Michel, by Modane (where the tunnel begins), to Susa, it is fifty miles. It is all done by daylight. The tunnel is about eight miles. It ends on the Italian side, at Bardonneche.

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Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

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The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 512 ARCH Street, or of any the Managers. 1 2§

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Later Advices from the Exploring Party.

The following interesting letter appeared in one of our late editions yesterday afternoon, its importance and usefulness warrant a free distribution to all the readers of THE TELEGRAPH, therefore we make room for it to-day:—

CAMP No. 15, ON JOCKO RIVER, Montana Territory, Aug. 8, 1869—Lat. 47·20, Long. 114·10 (about).—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—We are now about 486 miles, by our train, from Walla Walla, including about thirty miles along Lake Pend d'Oreille, on which ourselves and animals were conveyed on the steamer Mary Moody, which was generously placed at the service of the party by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, through Mr. Ainsworth, its liberal President.

My last letter to your firm was written at Walla Walla, July 18. On the 20th we left there, and we have since advanced at an average rate of twenty-four miles a day, which is considered a very good rate for pack animals.

I have, as we marched, made many observations and taken numerous notes of the character of the country passed through, both with reference to railroad construction and railroad pabulum. Our route lay ten or more miles northwest of Captain Mullan's military road, in order that we might see more of the rolling prairie country between Walla Walla and the Spokane river. For over one hundred and fifty miles the general character is much the same, a rolling body of rich land covered everywhere with bunch grass, excellent for cattle, and with a climate certainly of a remarkably favorable character, where generally cattle range all winter without necessity for other food or for housing, and where our grains, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and all our vegetables grow in great perfection, and where apples, pears, plums, and grapes, etc., attain larger sizes and as fine flavor as our own, though ranging in latitude 47 deg. and 48 deg., or 46 to 48 deg.

Hundreds of thousands of cattle may be fattened on these plains from the bountiful provision of nature as cheaply as in any part of the world, not even excepting the pampas of the Argentine Confederation. At present there are at long distances apart ranches, with little improvements, enough to show that the country is susceptible of fine agricultural development, especially in the valleys. Between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty miles from Walla Walla, we crossed the Spokane river—a fine stream. Thence about thirty-two miles over prairie, timbered most of the way to Lake Pend d'Oreille, a beautiful sheet of water, which we spent a day exploring. I have had no time to digest the notes taken on our immediate route, and I prefer not to speak *definitely* respecting the character of the ground for railroad construction till I have attained the summit, and seen something of the passes through the main body of the Rocky Mountains. I am not at all sure that the particular route traced by us will be the best ground for the railroad. I must thoroughly digest Captain Mullan's reports. I must read myself and carefully consider Governor Stevens' reports. I must study the charts of the harbors of Puget and the straits of Fucu. Then, with my own personal observations, aided by additional information gathered as we advance with our exploration, I will be prepared to give an intelligent opinion on the merits of routes proposed. I have taken my own way of making notes and my own way of reflecting upon the whole question of this railroad route from the Pacific Ocean to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and I purposely avoid sending you any random statements. In a general way I may say that I am satisfied that *there is a practicable railroad route* from Puget Sound, and from the mouth of Columbia river in the valley of Columbia, to this place, with favorable grades and curvature, without *very great* cost per mile; and that a large portion of the route lies through or near to a country good either for the finest grazing or for agricultural purposes, and much of it through the best-timbered region I have ever seen. Notwithstanding that I am prepared to make the above statement, it will be incumbent on me as an engineer to present the matter much more in detail when treating of routes; yet I regard the above as embracing an important general fact.

There are miles of the road which will be very costly and troublesome, but there are so many favorable miles that I am warranted in going as far as I have in the preceding statements; but I desire particularly that you should not understand me as expressing an opinion in favor of *any particular route*.

The Clark's Fork of the Columbia, along which we passed from its debouche into Lake Pend d'Oreille to the mouth of Flathead river, one of its main branches, is a noble river, averaging from seven hundred to one thousand or more feet in width, and having even at its lowest stages an immense volume of water. It is as large as the Ohio between Pittsburg and Wheeling, but it has very much more fall per mile, averaging about eleven feet, counting the rapids; so that to sustain navigation, a large volume of water is indispensable. My approximate estimates of the quantity passing at the lowest stage enables me to state with certainty that it has *more than six times* the low water flow of the Ohio.

The Flathead river is from five hundred to seven hundred feet in width, with a volume of water in its lowest stage *more than* three times the low water of the Ohio; and, for about eighty miles in one stretch it is navigable when the river is at a medium stage. There are two steamers on Clark's Fork, in addition to the Mary Moody on the lake, built by mechanics sent up from Portland, and they are intended solely at present for the accommodation of the "Packers" and their trains. Four thousand animals per year have been carried around the lake.

The completion of a railroad through the Columbia valley will be the means of settling this country. Without a railroad through it the settlement will proceed *very slowly*, because without it produce has no active value, and it is costly to get even cattle from this distant region to a good market.

With a finished railroad through this region, favored as it is in many respects by nature, settlements and way business would follow from the arrangements and facilities made by the railroad authorities for finding a market for the productive interests of the country. The extreme western end of the route, in the vicinity of Portland, will at once furnish a considerable amount of local trade and travel; and the Willamette Valley is already so well settled as to afford provisions at reasonable rates on the western coast. Grain, fruits, and vegetables in abundance can be raised all along the route, thus far, for the support of the railroads hands engaged in construction; and cross-ties are easily to be had without much long hauling or transportation by land.

The Willamette Valley is one of the finest agricultural regions of the West. We expect to be at Missoura (a few houses) by Tuesday afternoon. Very respectfully,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

[LATER.]

DEER LODGE CITY, Montana Territory, Aug. 13, 1869.—Our party arrived here safely last evening, having travelled nearly ninety miles in two days under the escort of citizens of Montana. The country, as far as we have come, is remarkably favorable for the enterprise. W. M. R.

New Shakespearian Interpretations.

The *Edinburgh Review*, in its last number, contains an article, attributed to Professor T. S. Baynes, on Shakespearian glossaries, in which are to be found some remarkable suggestions as to the meaning of certain words and phrases, in the exposition of which the commentators are, the reviewer thinks, all wrong, or on which their glimmering of understanding has been sadly imperfect, or which they have despairingly omitted to notice at all. Among the first class occurs the word "sight," as in the passage in the speech of "Calchas" in *Troilus and Cressida*:—

"That through the sight I bear in things to Jove
I have abandoned Troy."

The common interpretation of this passage makes *sight* signify foresight, but the reviewer shows by a multitude of contemporary passages that *sight* meant in a general sense *skill*, being, in fact, the substantive of the participle *seen*, which often occurs in the sense of skilled or instructed. Again, the word "bezonian" is painfully traced by Dyce to the vague sense of a beggar, or the foreign sense of a needy and disbanded soldier. The Edinburgh reviewer, by a quotation from Markham, proves that in English it was the contemptuous equivalent of "illiterate peasant," a sense which gives peculiar force to Pistol's braggart apostrophe to Justice Shallow, "Under which king, bezonian?" To "balk logic," in the *Taming of the Shrew*, is another terrible stumbling-block of the critics, and they are generally content to interpret it as "chop logic," without attempting to find a derivation which shall satisfy us why it has that meaning. The reviewer traces the word "balk" to the Anglo-Saxon *balca*, a division, ridge, or furrow, a rafter or beam. The word balk is used in all these senses in the north of England and Scotland to this day. The root idea in it is separation or distinction. Hence to balk logic is proved by the reviewer to be, by sound derivation, the same as to divide, distinguish, or "chop" logic. We may venture, indeed, on our own part, to suggest another illustration. In Scotland "the balks" mean the scales of a weighing machine, as well as the dividing ridge of a field or rafter of a house. Probably this sense is a derivation from the same root, but if we were to adopt it we should find to balk logic, meaning to weigh logic, or argument, not at least an inapplicable sense. The reviewer again resorts to the North Country for an exposition of Shakespeare's meaning in the passage in *Macbeth*, "Who cannot want the thought." Dyce gives this up as simply incorrect, averring that it must have been written "Who can want the thought;" and other commentators flounder worse. But the Edinburgh reviewer tells us that our difficulty arises solely from not observing that in Shakespeare's day the verb "want" had a double sense, one of which survives in North England or the Lowlands of Scotland to this day, where the word signifies to "be without," or "not have." The reviewer cites passages from writings contemporary with Shakespeare in which the word has this meaning, and there is also one to be found so late as in Milton's "Areopagitica." Of words entirely unexplained by the critics an example furnished by the reviewer is "windlace," which occurs in "Polonius's" speech to "Reynaldo," and which is shown not to signify the machine "windlass," but a winding or circuitous course. Further curious information, illustrated with a vast amount of reading and contemporary quotations, is given of other words, such as "erants," "document," "rue," "genius," "lurch," "hilding," "tenderhefted," "cheapening," etc. Some of these will, of course, provoke controversy, but in most, if not all, there is at least matter which will help Shakespearian critics, and that much more important class, Shakespearian readers, to follow their author better in some of the passages in which he is "hard to be understood." With one example of things not generally understood, we must conclude this brief reference to a very meritorious article. We all fancy that we know what a "zany" is. He is commonly described in general terms as a fool, a merry-andrew, a mimic. But the Edinburgh reviewer declares that not one of those who have treated of fools and clowns, not even Dyce, seems to know what is the particular distinction of a zany, and what it is that gives point to dozens of allusions to him which will be found in the literature of the Elizabethan age. A zany, says the reviewer, was not a mere buffoon, he was the obsequious follower of a buffoon; he was not a mere mimic, he was the attenuated mime of a mimic. He was a servant who dressed like his master, and aped him on the stage, his imitation of his master's tricks being usually abortive, and tending to the ludicrous effect of imbecility and failure. To this day we see in the sawdust some remnants of the old system where one clown is clever in some things, and another produces laughter by vain attempts to imitate the clever one. Or a single clown combines both characters, doing successful tumbling on his own account, and playing the zany to the riders. We are obliged to the reviewer for thus defining the functions of the zany, and endowing us with a new word by reviving an old one. We were rather in want of such a word in a world where there is so much of weak imitation. Apes are bad enough; but there is something worse even than an ape—namely, an unsuccessful one; and we are glad to know that his proper name is zany.

Personalities.

—General Fremont has gone to Copenhagen.

—Sheridan declines being D.D. Decded.

—Gladstone has a villa at "Bingen on the Rhine."

—Edward Purden, Lord Mayor of Dublin, is a printer by trade.

—Godey, the "fashion man," has an income of $39,180.

—The Hotel de Ville, in Paris, has a marble bust of the Egyptian Viceroy.

—It was a "rush of blood to the head" that knocked Weston up the last time.

—Nillson is so popular in London that the police have to save her from her friends.

—The Hon. William E. Dodge and party have reached Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·20 and 8·10 A. M., 1·35, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3 and 7½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·25 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion ..... 6·15 A. M.
Mail ..... 8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 11·50 A. M.
Mail ..... 4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion ..... 5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation ..... 10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. ..... 2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. ..... 5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco ..... 12·15 noon.
Haddonfield ..... 2·45 P. M.
Hammonton ..... 6·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street ..... 8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic ..... 4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $3. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy express.. 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ..... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·00 P. M.
Fast Line ..... 11·50 A. M.
Erie Express ..... 11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation ..... 4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express ..... 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express ..... 10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ..... 3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... 6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 9·35 A. M.
Fast Line ..... 9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 9 10 A. M.
Lancaster Train ..... 12·40 P. M.
Erie Express ..... 4·20 P. M.
Day Express ..... 4·20 P. M.
Southern Express ..... 6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ..... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 12 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia ..... 4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·40 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·35 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Four

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held a short time since in England, at which time the annual report was presented. From this document it is evident that the company was never in a more flourishing condition. The profits in both the fire and life departments were enormous, while the application of improved economic methods of administration had reduced the expenses and secured results gratifying to the pockets of the stockholders. In the Fire Department the premiums for the year amounted to the sum of $9,877,860 in gold; the losses to $1,499,565 in gold. The results of the year's operations in the Life Department are still more gratifying. One thousand five hundred and sixty-nine new policies were issued, assuring, after the deduction of guarantees, $3,515,890 in gold, and the corresponding new premiums were $107,640 in gold. The renewal premiums amounted to $936,035, gold, and interest from investments to $180,975, gold. The losses for the period were very moderate, and, including payment of bonus additions, amounted to $391,615, gold.

With the foregoing exhibits of course the shareholders were more than satisfied. As a neat way of exemplifying the wealth of this company, it may be said that it could have paid the entire loss of the late fire at Patterson's bonded warehouse in this city, amounting in round figures to about $3,000,000, without at all impairing its capital. This speaks for itself.

PEACHES.—The peach market is not quite so active as yesterday. Boston is not operating largely, consequently New York has the track, only competing with the interior and home consumption. Prices are steady at the following quotations:—Inferior, 30c.; good, 50c. to 70c. per basket; 80c. to $1 per crate for varieties of Mixon, Late Crawford, and Moore's Favorite.

The following arrivals have been reported this morning on Delaware avenue:—

Propellers—W. Whilldin, 5918 baskets; Josephine Thompson, 4623 do.; Roanoke, 3200 do.; and Meinder, from Sassafras, about 2550 do. Total, 16,291 baskets.

Barges—Alice and Linda, May Flower, Alice Louisa, Daniel Corbit, George McClellan, Mary A. Wagner, and Willie and Walla, from Bohemia river and Odessa, with 26,392 baskets.

Schooners—R. L. Loper, Belle Bright, Corbit, and A. Bunting, from Black Bird and Odessa, with 3875 baskets.

Sloops—Rebecca Stevenson and Fanny, with 1430 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Delaware, with 5900 baskets.

The total arrivals by water this morning being 47,838 baskets.

THE NEW YORK BAY EXCURSION.—On Monday next Beck's Philadelphia Band will give their last grand excursion around New York bay and Staten Island. The excursionists will leave Walnut street wharf at 7:30 A. M. by special train of cars to South Amboy. Thence by the steamer William Cook, proceeding down the bay to Sandy Hook, returning up the bay through the Narrows, affording a fine view of the celebrated Fort Lafayette, the City of New York, Blackwell's Island, the Battery, and up the Hudson river as far as the Palisades. Returning the boat hugs the shore of Staten Island, the excursionists thus being able to view the pretty scenery which abounds between New York city and Amboy. The train on its return lands its passengers in the city at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening. These excursions have been highly successful this season, and the probability is that they will be commenced a little earlier next season.

FIRES.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Frankford depot of the Frankford and Southwark Railway Company made a narrow escape from destruction. The watchman, in making his rounds, found smoke issuing from Dummy No. 7. He then, on a closer examination, found the wood work adjoining the boiler on fire. This he succeeded in extinguishing with but trifling loss.

This morning, about 2½ o'clock, a policeman of the Fourth district informed the Insurance Patrol of a suspicious smell on Front street, above Market. The wagon of the patrol was taken to the place indicated, when enough was seen to warrant the bursting in of the door of the rag store of Thomas L. Hallowell. On the lower floor a bale of shoddy was found to be on fire. This was immediately rolled into the street and the flames extinguished. By this act the patrol saved thousands of dollars.

HOUSE ROBBERY—VIGILANCE OF THE POLICE.—Mr. Wiggins lives at No. 763 N. Twenty-fourth street. On Tuesday night thieves, who had learned that in the house there was a valuable lot of jewelry, stole into the second-story back window, and while the family were asleep robbed the bureau-drawers of two watches, two chains, and some other jewelry, which Mr. Wiggins valued at $40. Of course, the thieves escaped. Nothing could prevent them if the police were as well distributed in that part of the city as they were last night in the eastern end of the Sixth and Twelfth wards, where five were posted or seated within one square—two at Third and Race streets and three at Third and Vine streets.

A LONG CHASE.—A policeman yesterday spotted William Harris (colored) at Twelfth and Market streets. He was acting in a suspicious manner, and when he saw that he was watched by one of Mayor Fox's police, started and ran, policeman after him, and notwithstanding the warmth of the atmosphere at the time, chased Harris to Sixteenth and Shippen streets, where he was run down. Harris was here charged with stealing a pocket-book, which he denied, but he subsequently admitted having stolen some potatoes. Alderman Dallas sent the prisoner below for trial.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.—Those of our readers who wish to have another trip by way of the stately Delaware river to Cape May, will have two more opportunities this season afforded them. The steamer Lady of the Lake will leave Arch street wharf at 9 A. M. on Saturday, and return on Monday. This will be the last regular trip of the season. On Thursday, September 2, an extra excursion will be made by the same vessel, returning next day. The run will be an agreeable one, and give sights worth seeing.

DROWNED BODY FOUND.—Yesterday morning three young men, while fishing in the Schuylkill, opposite Callowhill street, hooked on to the dead body of a man, which had been in the water for a long time. He was apparently forty-five years of age, was 5 feet 9 inches high, had black hair and goatee, and was dressed in a grey sack coat, light cross-barred vest, white overalls, and low shoes. Coroner Daniels has taken charge of the body.

THE LYLE MONUMENT.—The directors of the Old Oak Cemetery, formerly the Lucker estate, have offered to the Lyle Monument Association the most eligible lot in their cemetery for the erection of their testimonial to their late Chief. The site is an elevated and choice one. It has been accepted, and the thanks of the association returned for the gift so kindly tendered.

WE have received from the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, a copy of the map of the river Thames, as compiled from the Ordnance Survey, by Mr. Thomas Godwin, the sporting reporter of the New York Associated Press. It is well printed, and of interest in the international boating contest at present pending.

GLOUCESTER.—During the warm spell which has prevailed for the past few weeks thousands of our citizens have visited that delightful, refreshing spot on the east bank of the Delaware known as Gloucester. It is a beautiful place, and is accessible by steamboats, which leave South street wharf every few minutes in the day.

ROBBERY LAST NIGHT.—At a late hour last night, the place of Charles Loughrey, at Fifteenth and Summer streets, was broken into and robbed of $25 in money, and several bottles of whisky. A part of the cash was composed of old copper pennies.

COLLIDED.—About half-past 6 o'clock this morning a Green and Coates Street Passenger Railway car collided with a freight car at Fourth and Willow streets. The passenger car was pretty well wrecked, and one or two passengers received severe bruises.

ST. NICHOLAS MOLE.

Its Reported Sale to the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—To the Editor of the *Herald:*—A correspondence has appeared in the columns of the *Herald* and various other journals, in which it is stated that President Salnave and myself have offered to cede the St. Nicholas Mole to the United States in exchange for the Algonquin and some iron-clad vessels. Will you please to deny this assertion, which is without the least foundation? The St. Nicholas Mole does not belong to President Salnave or to me, but to the nation of Hayti, and it will not, at any price, cede a particle of its territory, and President Salnave and myself think like the nation. Once for all, it is well that public opinion in the United States should be enlightened on this point—namely, that the people of Hayti would never ratify any treaty tending to the loss of its autonomy or the alienation of any part of the island of Hayti. Some intriguing persons can make, or perhaps have made, a similar proposition, but neither the American Government nor capitalists will allow themselves to be imposed upon by such individuals having no national character.

Relying upon your accustomed kindness, I have the honor to remain yours,

Very respectfully, EVARISTE LAROCHE.
Minister of Hayti to the United States.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Customs Receipts—Secretary Rawlins Prostrated—Senator Matt. Carpenter Consults with Commissioner Delano—Movements of United States Squadrons — Arrivals.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts of Customs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The following are the receipts from customs from August 14 to 21 inclusive:—

Boston	$405,386
New York	3,165,438
Philadelphia	126,165
Baltimore	242,220
New Orleans from Aug. 7 to 14	179,138
San Francisco to July 31	268,573
	$4,386,920

Arrival of Secretary Rawlins.

Secretary Rawlins arrived here last night from Danbury, Conn. Shortly after his arrival he had a very severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and is very much prostrated this morning. His doctor orders him to keep very quiet and remain in town.

Senator Carpenter and Commissioner Delano.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is in town to-day and had an interview with Commissioner Delano this morning.

For Brazil.

The U. S. steamer Lancaster, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Lauman commanding, which has been detained in Norfolk, Va., by the scarcity of seamen, was to-day placed in commission, and will leave in a few days for Brazil.

Our European Squadron.

A despatch has been received by the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the European Squadron, dated August 7, at Naples. The flagship Franklin was at Naples, but was expected to sail on the 8th for Trieste. The Plymouth sailed from Naples on the 6th of August for Athens, Smyrna, Tripoli, Messina, Palermo, and Marseilles. The Richmond was stationed off the coast of Spain.

When Expected.

Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter are expected to be in Washington the last of next week.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Prominent House Suspends Payment.

TROY, Aug. 26.—Messrs. Knowlson & Morgan, extensive wool dealers, of this city, suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities are not yet known, but it is generally understood the suspension is only temporary, and they can pay $1·50 for every dollar they owe.

Suspension of Navigation.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26.—A breach in the Genesee feeder in this city has caused a suspension of navigation on the Erie Canal, which will probably continue for the day.

Foolhardy.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Professor Jenkins, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators, crossed the gorge below Niagara Falls yesterday on a machine of his own invention, without the velocipede motion. The machine was propelled by a groove and cog attachment.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The general stock market is active at higher prices. The New York Central is 2¾ per cent. higher than at the close last evening, and is now selling at 204½; Hudson is 2 per cent. higher, and is now quoted at 84½; Reading is ½ per ct. higher; Northwestern common and preferred are also ½ per cent. higher than last night; Erie is excited, and is quoted at 134½. Government securities were strong and steady at the 10 o'clock call, but at the 12 o'clock board prices were an ⅛ per cent. lower. Gold is weaker, having opened at 133⅞, and declined to 133⅝. The money market is easy at 6@7 per cent. Foreign exchange on London is quoted by Belmont at 109⅞, at which price he offers to draw.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Arrived, steamship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Stocks strong. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133⅝; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123¾; do. 1864, do., 122; do. 1865, do., 122½; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 121; do. 1868, 120¾; 10-40s, 114¾; Virginia sixes, new, 59; Missouri sixes, 86½; Canton Company, 59½; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 203½; Erie, 30½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 184; Michigan Central, 129½; Michigan Southern, 106⅞; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 37½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Cotton dull; 200 bales sold at 34½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6000 barrels State at 5·85@7·10; Western at $5·70@7·45. Wheat heavy and declined 1@2c.; sales of 46,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·40@1·54; winter red, $1·55@1·57½. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12@1·15; yellow Western at $1·16. Oats firmer; sales of 34,000 bushels at 62@63c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and nominal. Lard nominal. Whisky steady.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Horse Railroad Difficulties.

WORCESTER, Aug. 26.—Another injunction has been granted in the matter of the Worcester Horse Railroad Company, forbidding the transfer of a deed to the parties who bid in the property at auction on the 24th. The petition claims that it is not the intention of the buyers to run cars, and ask for another sale, or that the road be placed in the hands of the next lowest bidder. The matter excites great interest.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34½c. Flour dull. Howard street superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7; do. extras, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extras, $6·75@7·50; do. family, $7·75@8·50. Wheat firm; prime red, $1·50@1·55. Corn steady; white $1·14; yellow, $1·15. Oats firm at 56@58c. Rye dull at $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50; Bacon quiet, but firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c; Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky dull at $1·25.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* says:—"Candidates for the succession to Governor Boutwell in Congress are becoming yet more numerous. We hear of two names from Lowell, Dr. J. C. Ayer and Mayor Richardson. Joshua N. Marshall and Judge D. S. Richardson, from the same city, had previously been proposed. Judge Richardson, it is said, has considerable strength with the people of the district, from his recognized ability. Some one again proposes that Attorney-General Hoar resign and take a nomination."

—The Little Rock *Republican* says that whatever may be the case with other Southern States, Arkansas is Republican to the core. There will be no election until the fall of 1870, at which time only members of Congress and legislators are to be elected. Half of the State Senate, however, hold over until 1873, and they are true Republicans; and more than half the Senators to be elected will come from districts overwhelmingly Republican. Nor is there much more hope of the Democrats doing anything with the House.

INTERESTING.

A Will Set Aside in Indiana—Important Case.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Aug. 23.—There have been but few men of the same limited education as Walter Hays in the Whitewater Valley, who have grown as rich as he was at the time of his death. At an early day he settled a few miles north of this place, in the large Miami bottom, which contains a soil as fertile as any to be found in the West. This broad valley is bounded on its western border by a continuous and beautiful ridge, on which the owners of the bottom land have chiefly built their residences. They are mostly rich, made so by the annual products of their soil. The whole big bottom, from Lawrenceburg to Elizabethtown, is in the hands of one or other of the Hayses, Guards, or Millers, who are all related more or less by cords of double and twisted affinities. Old Uncle Walter was a sort of head-man among them all, because he was thought to have the most money. His estate at his death amounted to not less than $200,000, about one-half of which consisted in bank stock.

Though wholly unversed in letters, Mr. Hays possessed remarkable shrewd common sense, and at no time of his life was it an easy matter to cheat or to overreach him. In 1855, when he was about sixty-six years of age, he married a widow of thirty-six.

At his death, at his residence, a year or so ago, at the age of about eighty, a will was produced from his box, kept in the First National Bank of Lawrenceburg, of which his son-in-law, D. W. C. Fitch, was president. That will, after giving his household goods to the widow, made provision for her to have one-fourth of his bank stock of $100,000, the Southeast Indiana Conference another fourth, and the two other fourths to his son and daughter. His real estate, of every description, was to be equally divided between his son and daughter, while all of his grandchildren whose mothers were dead were to receive only $2000 when they become of age. The whole of the bank stock, at the expiration of the charter of said bank, to be equally divided between the son and daughter.

With this will the son, daughter and widow were fully satisfied. Though the law itself would have done better for the widow than the will, yet she was willing to accept it; but the rest of the connections were dissatisfied with the provisions of the will, and several of them doubted whether any such will had ever been made with the knowledge and consent of the deceased.

Hence the latter parties brought suit to set the will aside. The trial came up in the Court of Common Pleas on last Thursday week, Judge Berkshire presiding, and lasted some eight or ten days. The counsel for the prosecution, or for the setting aside of the will, consisted of Hon. William S. Holman, Daniel S. Major, John D. Haynes, and Judge Francis Atkinson, while that of the defense consisted of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Philip L. Spooner, John Schwartz, Noah S. Givin, Colonel Carter Gazlay, and Geo. B. Fitch. Hon Will. Cumback was retained by the South Indiana Conference.

The jury, after a brief consultation, brought in a verdict adverse to the will, which leaves the estate in the hands of the laws of the State.

This decision, of course, annuls all the provisions made for the benefit of the Methodist Church, as all of the property will now be divided among the heirs-at-law. A motion was made on Saturday by the counsel for the defense for a new trial, which was argued all day, but was finally overruled. I learn that the whole case will be carried to the Supreme Court. This the parties on both sides are able to do, as they have plenty of money.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Letter from Whittier, the Poet.

At the Woman's Rights' Convention at Newport, R. I., yesterday, the following letter was read from John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet:—

AMESBURY, Mass., 12th 8th mo., 1869.—My Dear Friend:—I have received thy letter inviting me to attend the convention in behalf of woman's suffrage at Newport, R. I., on the 25th inst. I do not see now it is possible for me to accept the invitation, and, were I to do so, the state of my health would relieve me from the responsibility of seeming to sanction anything in its action which might conflict with my own views of duty or policy; yet I should do myself great injustice if I did not embrace this occasion to express my general sympathy with the movement. I have seen no good reason why mothers, wives, and daughters should not have the same rights of person, property, and citizenship which fathers, husbands, and brothers have. The sacred memory of mother and sister, the wisdom and dignity of women of my own religious connection, who have been accustomed to something like equality in rights, as well as duty, my experience as a co-worshipper with noble and self-sacrificing women, as graceful and helpful in their household duties as they are firm and courageous in their public advocacy of unpopular truths; the steady friendships which have inspired and strengthened me, and the reverence and respect I feel for human nature, irrespective of sex—all these compel me to look with something more than acquiescence upon the efforts you are making. I frankly confess that I am not able to foresee all the consequences of the great social and political change proposed, but of this I am at least sure: it is always safe to do right, and the truest expediency is simple justice. I can understand without sharing the misgivings of those who fear that when the vote drops from woman's hand into the ballot-box, the beauty and sentiment, the bloom and sweetness of womanhood, go with it. But in this matter it seems to me we can trust nature. Stronger than statutes or conventions, she will be conservative of all that true men love and honor in woman. Here and there may be found an equivocal, unsexed Chevalier Deon, but the eternal order and fitness of things will remain. I have no fear that man will be less manly or woman less womanly when they meet on terms of equality before the law. On the other hand I do not see that the exercise of the ballot by woman will prove a remedy for all the evils of which she justly complains. It is her right, as truly as mine, and when she asks for it it is something less than manhood to withhold it. But unsupported by a more practical education, higher aims, and a deeper sense of the responsibility of life and duty, it is not likely to prove a blessing in her hands any more than in minors'. With great respect and hearty sympathy, I am, very truly, thy friend.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Interesting Correspondence Between Two Sovereigns.

The *Gazette of Saxony*, appearing at Leipsic, publishes two letters which, if authentic, throw a new light on the policy of the Prussian government during the few weeks which preceded the campaign of Sadowa. The first, from King William, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, and dated the 1st of June, 1866, is as follows:—

"We are at this moment both armed and ready to enter the field. The world believes that we shall fight each other. Let us show that German sovereigns know no hatred to each other, and that they desire only the welfare of the country. Let us unite our forces, and march together across the Rhine against 'the hereditary enemy of Germany.' By that means we shall arrive at such a reorganization of the nation as shall satisfy the universal desires of the people. Your majesty will then unite under your sceptre the States of the South, while I shall become the master of Northern Germany and of the French Rhenish provinces of German origin situated on the other side of the Rhine (Alsace and Lorraine). If we attain that object, the future of Europe will be in our hands."

The answer of the Emperor of Austria was thus worded:—

"Your Majesty proposes to me to unite our forces, now on a war footing, against France, and at the same time you appeal to my honor as a German prince and show me in perspective the possibility of a union of the German Southern States under Austria. As a German prince I must reply that my ideas and my feelings forbid me to deprive the confederate allies of Austria, the chiefs of German nations, of their sovereign rights."

This second letter was conveyed to Berlin by General Baron de Gablenz. "We shall," adds the *Gazette of Saxony*, "no doubt receive a denial from Berlin, if facts so positively stated can be contradicted."

CHINA AND AMERICA.

The Burlingame Mission—A Reply to Some Very Disparaging Statements.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:—In an extract from the Shanghae *News Letter*, which I find in the New York *Times* of the 30th of July, I see the following statement:—

"It is understood that a gentleman competent to the task is busily engaged in the preparation of a pamphlet on the Burlingame Mission. Some interesting developments not calculated to place the Mission in a very favorable light may be confidently looked for."

The Pekin letter from which this is taken bears date May 26. The above is another of the insidious efforts which are making to damage the mission to which I recently called your attention. Unable to effect anything with the Chinese Government, which reposes the utmost confidence in Mr. Burlingame and his colleagues, the English and French cliques in Pekin and Shanghae, whose interests are likely to be damaged by their success, are resorting to the most unprincipled means to convey an impression abroad that the embassy has exceeded its powers, and that it has fallen under the displeasure of the Imperial Government. As I proved to you in a recent letter, nothing can be further from the truth. The most perfect understanding continues to exist between the members of the Legation and the administration at Pekin. The object of the pamphlet alluded to is to create a belief that the English translation of the instructions given to the Embassy is an unfaithful one, and that the original document does not authorize the steps which Mr. Burlingame has taken.

The reply to these assertions is very simple. The correctness of the translation has been certified to by Dr. Martin, Dr. Williams and Mr. Brown, three of the most eminent Chinese scholars of whom Europe or America can boast. But if their attestation did not exist, the fact that the Embassy is in monthly communication with the Chinese Government, and that the latter has been kept regularly posted as to the proceedings of Mr. Burlingame and his colleagues, and has signified its cordial approval of every step that has been taken, would be sufficient to disprove the assertion that they had in any way exceeded their instructions. The object of the calumny which has been circulated through a variety of other channels, is to throw obstacles in the way of the mission at the European courts by creating an impression that the latter have to deal with negotiators who are acting on their own discretion, and not on their written instructions, and whose proceedings may be repudiated by the Chinese Government.

The author of the pamphlet announced by the Shanghae paper is an individual named von Gumpach, an Austrian, I believe, by birth, who has resided a good many years in China, and who has become noted there for his eccentricities. Among the number of wild theories which have emanated from his brain is one which seeks to prove that the globe is much smaller than geographers compute it to be, and to this fact he attributes the many blunders that are made in navigation, and the numerous shipwrecks that result from them. He possesses about as much knowledge of Chinese as he does of Sanscrit, and therefore his assertions on the matter in question are just as much entitled to credit as his startling scientific discoveries. His "mares' nests" can be counted by the dozen, but this last one exceeds all its predecessors in boldness and impudence.

CAPTAIN MEDWIN.

A Reminiscence of Byron's Boon Companion.

Communication to the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

The moral atmosphere in which Byron's entire life was spent was for the most part very far from pure. A few years ago the writer of this article, then residing in a German university town, accidentally became acquainted with the same Captain Medwin who was authority for the "Dear Duck" commencement of Lady Byron's letter—at that time an old man, decrepit with age, enfeebled by disease, and melancholy withal because of the recent death of an elderly lady with whom he had lived in those relations of platonic intimacy hallowed by the mutual attachment of Cowper and Mrs. Unwin. A casual acquaintance with this unhappy man was sufficient to dissipate the last vestige of that foolhardy admiration which every one in boyhood conceives for the wild life led by Byron and his fellow *roues* at Newstead. Captain Medwin had come of a good family—being a cousin of Shelley—was a fine scholar, having made the acquaintance of the classic writers in their own language and on a what is left of their own soil, and in his day had enjoyed some reputation as a man of letters. But as I knew him he could have been only the wreck of what he had been once. His face bore unmistakable evidence of a mind ill at ease. He was crabbed, fretful, misanthropic, and, I fancied, jealous of the well-earned reputation of the men who rule in the English realm of letters at the present time. He ridiculed Tennyson, and spoke disapprovingly of Bulwer; but complimented Longfellow, and declared that he would rather have written Poe's "Raven" than any other poem of the present century. I know not whether he still survives, but if he does not, death has done for him a more friendly office than was in the power of friend or relative; it has soothed a spirit to which a life misspent had made rest impossible here.

ARIZONA.

A Chapter of Horrors.

From the Arizonian.

We published a list recently of those who had been slain, murdered, or taken captives by the Indians during the past eighteen months in Pima county alone, but have since discovered that the bloody list was far from being complete. Accounts never published in any newspaper, and received from various sources, since our last issue, show that ten men (four of whom were Americans and six Mexicans), fell into the hands of the Apaches at Tubac, Camp Crittenden, Camp Bowie, and Camp Goodwin. We have also received accounts showing that an additional one hundred and sixty-three head of stock had been stolen within the past nine months from Tubac, Point of Mountain, and Tucson—making a total of stock stolen in Pima county, since January, 1868, of one thousand six hundred and ninety head, and stock killed two hundred and twenty head.

It will be seen that fifty-two persons have been murdered, that eighteen have been wounded, and that two were carried into captivity, and in all probability suffered a thousand deaths. It is a sad spectacle to contemplate. Out of 5500 persons, the population of Pima county, supposing one-seventh to be adults, we will have an adult population of 785; of this number 72 have been killed and wounded and carried into captivity, making a loss of over nine per cent. of our adult population, and probably a much greater percentage of loss of property. Like true Americans, our people are fighting this unequal contest heroically, bravely. They are supported by as brave a soldiery as ever struck a blow in any cause whatever. The officers are brave, experienced, and energetic, but the number of troops is sadly inadequate.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2300 City 6s, New va ctfs	101⅛	4 sh Hestonville	19
$1000 do. 2d	101¼	100 sh Read R. 2d	48⅜
$1000 do.	101¼	100 do	b30. 48⅜
$5000 do. c	101¼	100 do	b30. 48⅜
$1000 do. 2d	101¼	100 do	30d. 48⅜
$1000 do.	101¼	400 do	85. 48 3-16
$2400 5-20s, Jly, rg. c	120¾	200 do	b30. 48⅜
75 sh Penna R R	57½	500 do	3d. 48 3-16
10 do.	57¾	39 sh Cam & Am	8. 123
200 sh Cata Pf	37⅜	17 sh Leh Val R	56¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, N	8. 101¼	55 sh Penna R	57
$700 do.	8. 101¾	100 do	b30. 57⅛
20 sh C & Am Sc	8 67½	150 do	85. 57⅛
3 sh Penna R	57½	9 do	57⅛
100 do.	57¾	63 do	8. 85. 57⅛

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Spain to Send More Troops to Annihilate the Patriots—The Boat Race To-morrow—The French Senatus Consultum — Execution of a Carlist Leader.

FROM EUROPE.

More Troops for Cuba.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—General Prim has gone to Vichy, and Admiral Topete acts in his absence. Six thousand additional troops will be sent to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba, within the coming two weeks.

Sentenced to Death.

Polo and his Secretary, who were recently captured at the head of a Carlist band, have been sentenced to death. Unsuccessful efforts were made by the wife and friends of Polo for clemency in his behalf. Several other Carlist prisoners have also been condemned to death.

The Nation Grateful.

An official circular has been issued by the Government thanking the volunteers and others for efforts made towards the restoration of peace.

Breadstuffs.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The fine weather is having a depressing tendency on the breadstuffs market throughout the country, and sellers are asking prices above the views of buyers.

A Journey Abandoned.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Empress has abandoned her journey to Jerusalem, and will remain in Constantinople for a week.

The Senatus Consultum.

The Senate will commence the discusssion of the Senatus Consultum on September 1st. The report on the Senatus Consultum points to the results of legislation in 1852. The tranquility, development of education, and increase of wealth of France is supported by 1,400,000 soldiers ready to proceed to the frontier. She is respected by the great powers of the earth, and she has passed from a dictatorship to complete liberty. The report concludes, "The generation of 1869 can improve upon that of 1852, should it consolidate the work undertaken."

The Boat Race.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Post* to-day, in its comments on the coming boat race, expects the Oxfords to win, but considers that their failure to do so will be no disgrace. The Harvards will have the fairest of fair play, and where physique and endurance are so equally matched, the best style must win.

The excitement in regard to the race continues to grow, and the merits of the crews form the general topic of conversation. The arrangements to preserve order and keep the course clear are regarded with great satisfaction.

The general feeling among sporting reporters is that the race will be most spirited and well-contested. There is still little betting at the odds of two to one on the Oxfords.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—American securities firmer; 5-20's of 1862, 84⅜; of 1865, old, 83⅛; and of 1867, 82⅜; Erie, 20¾.

PARIS, August 26.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,300,000 francs. Bourse flat. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—Upland Cotton, 13⅜@13½d.; Orleans, 13¾d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—Petroleum quiet at 54¼f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revenue Affairs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Internal Revenue Supervisor Barbour, of Michigan and Wisconsin, has been transferred to the Southern district of Ohio. Supervisor Conklin, of Louisiana and Arkansas, has been transferred to Michigan and Wisconsin, and Supervisor Young, of Ohio, to Arkansas.

Horrible Depravity.

From the San Francisco Morning Call, Aug. 15.

It is not often that human nature stands appalled at the sickening details of fiendish acts. For the credit of humanity and the good fame of our city, it is rare that a case like the one we are called upon to chronicle is laid before the public to shock and enrage. Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, officers Guion and Finnegan, of the Harbor Police, had their attention called to the fact that a little girl, named Mary Francis, aged four years and a half, had been found almost in a dying condition under a house on Drumm street, between Pacific and Jackson. The officers crawled under the house, got the little girl out, and took her to the Harbor Station, where the child, in her own simple way, and as rapidly as her weak condition would permit, made a statement so horrible as to shock the most callous-hearted.

The child stated that she was playing on the street when a man—more proper to say fiend—whose name she did not know, but whom she described as well as she could, took her by the hand and led her under the house where she was discovered, threw her to the ground, placed his hand over her mouth, and then attempted to outrage her person. Failing to accomplish his devilish purpose, he drew a knife from his pocket, cut the child, inflicting a wound about two inches in length, and then made a second attempt to outrage her, when, by reason of the inhuman and unnatural acts of the monster who held her, she fainted. The little unfortunate was removed to the City and County Hospital, where she received surgical treatment. She was in a very precarious condition when taken there, and it was not known whether she could survive. The inhuman fiend made his escape, and has not been arrested.

—The Mobile *Nationalist* says every colored man who is unemployed should call on Colonel Ruter, Superintendent of the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad, who wants all the hands he can get, and no questions will be asked the applicants as to whom they voted for.

—The Portland (Me.) *Argus*, which is in the habit of furnishing the Democracy in that quarter with brains, now advises that devoted little band to vote solidly for their regular candidate for Governor this year, and next year unite with conservative Republicans for the purpose of electing a conservative Governor, and re-electing Mr. Fessenden to the Senate.

—The Tennessee correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in carefully considering the prospects of Andrew Johnson for the United States Senatorship, gives seven reasons why he cannot probably be elected, although it is admitted that he was the choice of the majority of the supporters of Senter at the polls, and will make every effort to secure the election.

—Though the Vermont election is but three weeks off, and that of Maine but four weeks off, there is not the slightest political animation in either State. No public meetings are being held, the local papers scarcely allude to the subject, and with the people themselves the questions of Pendleton or Hayes in Ohio, and Packer or Geary in Pennsylvania, are of much more interest.

—The Troy *Press* (Democratic) plainly tells Mr. Pendleton that, even should he be elected Governor of Ohio, he must not expect to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. It says that the Democratic party cannot afford to throw away any more elections, and that, as matters now stand, and as they probably will stand at the next Presidential election, Mr. Hoffman is the most available candidate.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw (to be of first class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of Corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of Oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city.

JULY 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M., on the 30th August next, the propeller steam-tug STEPHEN DECATUR, of 114 49-100 tons burthen. Said vessel is only six years old, is staunch and seaworthy and ready for immediate service; is provided with one high-pressure engine, 26 inches diameter of cylinder and 26 inch stroke; one high-pressure boiler, 12½ feet long, 7 feet 4 inches in diameter, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia (which in February, 1868, when the vessel was last inspected, was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds per square inch), and all the necessary equipment pertaining to vessels of her class.

The sale will take place at Pier No. 43 North river, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.

Terms—Ten per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser. The vessel can be seen at any time at Pier No. 43 North river.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army. 8 24w

GOVERNMENT WAGONS AT PUBLIC